QUERIES

—AND—

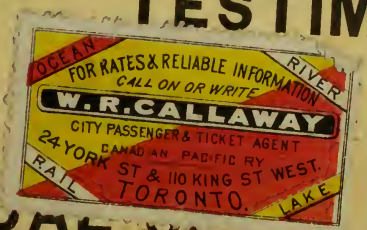
REPLIES.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MANITOBA.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

TESTIMONY



ACTUAL ...LERS.

The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA

Queen's University at Kingston

PREFACE.

EMBODIED in the following pages are plain facts from farmers in the Canadian North-West, on many points of interest to intending settlers. It should be stated that circular letters asking for information were sent out in the month of September, 1884, to all farmers in the country whose addresses could be procured The replies received were so numerous as to make it quite impossible to embody them all in one pamphlet. Those given in the following pages relate chiefly to the main questions present, in the first instance, to the mind of an intending settler.

The full address of each settler is given in the first instance only. It is, of course, competent for any reader, by writing to the address given in each case, to verify the accuracy of the answers now published.

1885
M278

Regulations for the Sale of Land.

The lands within the Railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging from

$2.50 (10s. sterling) PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. Prices of lands without conditions of cultivation can be obtained from the Land Commissioner. When cultivation or settlement forms part of the consideration, a rebate for cultivation will be allowed, as hereinafter described.

These Regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given ; but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable in advance. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at any of its agencies in Canada or the United States.

REBATE.

A rebate of from $1.25 to $3.50 (5s. to 14s. sterling) per acre, according to the price paid for the land, will be allowed on the acreage actually cropped, on the following conditions :

1. The purchaser will not be entitled to rebate unless at time of purchase he enters into an undertaking to cultivate the land.

2. One-half of the land contracted for to be brought under cultivation within four years from date of contract. In cases where purchasers do not reside continuously on the land, at least one-eighth of the whole quantity purchased shall be cultivated during each of the four years.

3. Where a purchaser fails to carry out fully the conditions as to cultivation within the time named, he will be required to pay the full purchase price on all the land contracted for. But if from causes beyond his control, proved to the satisfaction of the Company, a settler so fails, he may be allowed the rebate on the land actually cultivated during the four years, on payment of the balance due, including the full purchase price of the remainder of the land contracted for.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions :

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.

2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.

3. The Company reserves from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands ; and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.

4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water-power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

5. The Company reserves the right to take without remuneration (except for the value of buildings and improvements on the required portion of land) a strip or strips of land 200 feet wide, to be used for right of way, or other railway purposes, wherever the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any branch thereof, is or shall be located.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN H. McTAVISH, Winnipeg.

MONTREAL, December, 1884.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

RELATING TO THE SUITABILITY OF THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

—FOR—

FARMING PURPOSES.

When did you first settle in the North-West?
How much capital did you commence with?
What do you consider the present value of your farm?
These questions elicited the following answers from actual settlers :—

Name.	Postal Address.	When Settled	Capital at Commencement.	Value of Farm, Sept. '84.
				$
Proctor, Henry...	Woodlands, Manitoba.	1873	Nothing	$12,000
Young, John M.L.	Moosomin, P.O. Asa..	1881	I was in debt $10..	$1,600
Currie, William...	Chater, Man.	1880	Had no money to begin with, but made about $2.000 the first two years with warehouse on river	About $10,000 to $12,000.
Cameron, G. A...	Indian Head, N.W.T..	1882	Carpenter's tradewas all the capital I had	$2,000 to $2,500
Dickson, J. W...	Arnaud, P.O., Man...	1882	None, but what it cost to build, and all of that I made by working out	$2,500
Wagner, W. (M. P.P.)	Ossowa, Man	1871	None	Iwas offered$20per acre, and refused.
Mercer, James....	Black Ox Farm, Grenfell, N.W.T.	1872	None; I had to be an agricultural laborer at first	$900
Bole, J	Regina, N.W.T.	1883	Not any	$2,000
Little, James.....	Manitoba	1879	I had a team of horses, waggon, plough and harrow	I have 320 acres, which is worth $7,000; town property $1,000.
Field, Edward....	Shell River, Man.	1867	None	$2,000
Leitch, Angus....	Griswold, Man.	1881	None	$3,000
Walker, J. C.....	Glendale P.O., Man...	1877	None whatever	$2,000
Vandervoort, G...	Alexandria, Man.	1876	No capital at all. Upon entering on my homestead I had not one dollar left..	$3,000
Smart, George...	Holland, P.O	1879	Nothing	$2,000
Kenny, David W.	Wolf Creek, Sec. 31, T. 15, R. 10, Asa.	1883	What paid the passage for my family and freight	$1,000
Morton, Thos. L..	Gladstone, Man.	1873	Nil	$3,500
Rawson, James...	Mountain City, Sec. 16, T. 2, R. 6, W. Man.	1877	Not any	Say about $5,000.

Name.	Postal Adress.	When Settled	Capital at Commencement.	Value of Farm, Sept. '84.
Chambers, S	Wattsview, P.O., Man.	1879	No cash capital. Had one year's provisions, one yoke of oxen, cow and some implements	$8,000
Agnew, James....	Brandon, Man.....	1882	I was a poor man, and had but little capital	$1,000
Bruce, George....	Gladstone P.O., Man..	1879	Not 5 cents.....	I cannot say. I have only 80 acres.
Perley, W. D	Wolseley, N.W.T.....	1883	Not much.....	Situate within two miles of Wolseley it ought to be worth $3.25 an acre
McGill, George...	Carrolton P.O., Man..	1882	Very little after landing in this country.	As farm property does not change hands, can make no estimate.
Harward, Fred...	Littleton, Man.....	1881	I had $2.50 when I landed at Emerson	$2,500
Rorison, W. D...	Oberon P.O., Man....	1877	$5.....	$11,000
Davis, John B....	McLean, Assa. N.W.T.	1882	$15.....	$5,000
Troyer, Christian.	Sec. 22, T. 3, R. 2, W. 2, Alameda, N.W.T. In Southern Man. 1879.....	1882	I borrowed $40 to come here with.....	My wife says $10,000
Pollock, John....	Wolf Creek, Assa., N.W.T.....	April, 1884	$100.....	About $1,500; if I were selling it would be $2,000
Little, J.....	Neepawa, Man.....	1869	$100 cash, 1 yoke of oxen, two cows and a good stock of clothing... ...	$8,000
Wilson, James....	Stodderville, Man.....	1877	$150.....	$6,000
McGregor, D....	Griswold, Man.....	1882	$240.....	$2,500
Riddle, Robert...	Salisbury P.O., Man..	1871	$300.....	$5,000
Hall, P.....	South Antles, N.W.T.	1882	$300.....	$2,500
Bolton, Ferris....	Calf Mountain, Man...	1877	$380.....	$4,000
Carter, Thomas...	Woodlands, Man.....	1879	$400, with $1420 to follow in 11 months. The collector absconded, and the $1420 never came to hand..	Have refused $4000 will not take less than $5,000
Warren, R. J.....	Oliver, Man.....	1878	About $400.....	About $1,000. I have $1,000 in implements, and $2,000 stock.
McCorquodale, C.	Morden, Man.....	1882	About $400.....	$3,500
Taylor, William..	Manitoba	1874	About $400.....	1,088 acres, valued at $25 per acre.
McDonald, Duncan	Baie St. Paul, Man:..	1872	$400.....	At least $5 an acre
Burgess, J. W....	Fleming, N.W.T.....	1882	$400.....	$2,000
Garratt, R. S. (J.P)	Kenlis, N.W.T.....	1878	$400.....	$10 per acre.
Lawrie, J. M.....	Birtle, Man.....	1881	$475, with a wife and three children...	Sold my homestead and pre-emption last spring for $4,150
Kines, William...	Big Plains, Osprey, Man	1882	$500.....	$2,000

Name.	Postal Address.	When Settled	Capital at Commencement.	Value of Farm Sept. '84.
Cowlord, C. (J.P.)	Ossowa, Man.	1869	$500	$4,000
Hall, W, B	Headingley, Man.	1858	About $500	About $15,000
Chester, A.	Marringhurst, Man.	1882	$500	$2,000; but I would not sell it for twice that amount.
Tate, James	Sec. 30, Tp. 2, R. 2 W. Alameda P.O., Assa.	1882	$500	$2,000
Connorson, James.	Minnewashta, Man.	1878	$500	10,000
McCormack, David	T. 11, Sec. 22, R. 30. Fleming, P.O., Man.	1882	$600	$7 per acre (320 acres).
Kempt, John	Austin, Man	1882	$700	$3,000
Connell, T. K.	Osprey, P.O., Man.	1878	$700	$9,000
Beesley, John G.	Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.	1883	$800	$2,000
McKitrick, Wm.	Rose Bank Farm, Crystal City P.O., Man.	1880	I brought $800 in cash with me, but a young man will make a fair start in life with $400, that is, if he can get a wife easily	I consider my farm worth $4000 to me.
Rogers, Thomas.	Railway View Farm, Moose Jaw, Assa.	1883	$1000; increased it by another $1,000	$3,800
Sheppard, Jos.	Indian Head, N.WT.	1883	$1,000	$33,60
Farmer, W. A.	Headingley, Man.	1869	$1,000	$16,000
Ogletree, Francis.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	1869	About $1,000	$14,000
Bonesteel, C. H.	Pheasant Plain, Kenlis P.O., Assa. N.W.T.	1883	Under $1,000	$7 per acre. I would not like to sell it for that, but I suppose I could not get more than that just now.
Anderson, George.	Grenfell, Assa. N.W.T.	1882	Under $1,000	$4,000 to $5,000
McCaughey, J. S.	Alameda P.O., N.W.T.	1882	$1,000	$10 per acre.
Heaslip, J. J.	Alameda P.O., N.W.T.	1882	$1,000	$3,000
Day, Samuel	Sec. 34, T. 13, R. 30, Fleming, N.W.T.	1882	$1,000	$6,000
Stevenson, G. B.	Brandon, Man	1879	About $1,200	About $10,000
Doyle, W. A. (J.P)	Beulah, Man	1879	$1,250	$10,000
Wat, James	Brierwood, P.O., Man.	1883	$1,500	$5,500
Haney, A. W.	Wolseley, N.W.T.	1883	$1,500 to use in starting	About $4,000
Hind, Brothers	Pense, Assa., N.W.T.	1883	About $2,000	About $3,500
Reid, Alex.	Of Messrs. Callender and Reid, farmers and general storekeepers, Millford, Man	1880	My partner and myself had $2,000 between us	6,000, what it is assessed for.
Reid, E. J.	Plum Creek, Man.	1883	$2,000	$4000
Drew, Wm. D.	Brandon, Man	1882	About $2,000	About $5,000
Lambert, W. M.	Regina, N.W.T.	1882	$2,000	600*l.* to $4,000
Heaney, Jonathan.	Meadow Lea, P.O., Man	1880	$2,000	I would not care to take $4,000
Knight, W.G. (J.P)	Oak Lake, Man	1879	$2,000	Assessed at $4,000 and stock $3.000 = $7,000

Name.	Postal Address.	When Settled	Capital at Commencement.	Value of Farm Sept. '84.
Chambers, W....	Sec. 18, T. 71, R. 26 W., Birke, Man.....	1882	$2,500.....	$5,000; more when we get M. N. Western Railway
Lawrence, Joseph.	Clearwater, P.O., Man.	1879	About $3,000.....	All my lands are worth $12,000 or $15,000
Miller, Solomon..	Alameda P.O., Assa..	1882	$3,000.....	$6,000
Hayter, W. H....	Alameda, Assa. N.W.T.	1882	$3,000 I have a large family.....	Do not want to sell.
Robertson, P.....	Rapid City, Man.....	1882	$,4000.....	$6,000 to $7,000
Gilbert, Josiah...	Durham Park Farm, Regina P.O., N.W.T.	1883	About $4,000.....	It should be worth $5,000
McEwen, Donald.	Brandon, P.O., Man.	May, 1884	$4,000.....	I would not sell under $15 per acre
Malhiot, Zephirin.	Wolseley, N.W.T....	1882	$5,000.....	$32,000
McKnight, R. (J. P)	Carman P.O., Man...			
Grigg, Samuel...	Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 18 W. Brandon, Man.	1879 April, 1884	$5,000..... $5,000.....	$10,000 $8,000 for the one I live on.
Harris, James....	Moosomin, N.W.T....			
Armstrong, George	Dalton, Brandon Co..	1882	$5,000.....	$12,000 for the sec.
Elliott, Joshua...	Sourisburg, Man.....	1880	$5,200.....	$15,000
Bobier, Thomas..	Moosomin, Assiniboia, N.W.T.....	1880 1882	About $6,000..... My two sons and self fetched $7,000 in cash, stock and implements.....	from $12,000 to $15,000 1,200, that is my half section.
McIntyre, John...	Milton Farm, near Regina, N.W.T....	1883	$10,000.....	$50,000
Harrison, D. H...	Newdale P.O., Man...	1881	$30,000.....	Have several; worth from $10 to $12 per acre.
Wright, Thomas & Sons.....	Thistle and Wright Farms, Qu'Appelle, Assa, N.W.T.....	1882	$30,000 invested up to 1st September, 1884.....	$12 improved and $7 unimproved per acre.

Following are the names and addresses of other settlers whose testimony recurs throughout the Pamphlet:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Anderson, George.....	Manitoba.	Davis. W. H.....	Sec. 27, Tp. 1, R. 12, Crystal City P.O., Man.
Bailey, Zachary.....	Lothair P.O., Man.		
Bartley, Noah.....	Wattsview P.O., Man.	Day, John F.....	Fleming, R. 30, T. 13, S. 4.
Barnes, F. A.....	Morris, Man.	Deyell, John.....	Souris P.O., Plum Creek.
Battell, H. C.....	Moose Jaw, Sec. 2, T. 17, R. 27, W. 2.	Dick, David.....	Moline P.O., Man.
		Dickin, George.....	Manitoba.
Bedford, Jacob.....	Calf Mountain, Man.	Dickson, Phillip.....	Chater, Man.
Bell, C. J.....	Postmaster, Bellview.	Downie, John.....	Oak River P.O., Man.
Black, G. R.....	Wellwood, Norfolk, Man.	Elliott, T. D.....	Alexandria P.O., Man.

Name.	Address.
Blackwell, James	Virden, Man.
Blythe, R	Blythewood, Wapella.
Boldrick, Robert	Balgonie, Assa., N.W.T.
Boulding, G	Regina, N.W.T.
Bowes, John	Sec. 25, T. 9, R. 26, Virden P.O., Man.
Brown, W. J	Pomeroy, Man.
Cafferata and Jefferd	Sec. 24, T. 18, R. 24, Pense P.O., N.W.T.
Cameron, Wm. C	Edgeley Farm, Qu'Appelle.
Campion, Brothers	Manitoba.
Campbell, Robert	Bridge Creek, P.O. Man.
Carroll, A. H	Carrolton, P.O., Man.
Champion, W. M	Reaburn P.O., Man.
Connell, Robert	Osprey P.O., Man,
Coay, Thomas	Manitoba.
Cox, William	Millford, Man.
Cox, John T	Box 44, Rapid City, Man.
Daniel, Joseph	Postmaster and Farmer, Moosomin, N.W.T.
Hanna, S. (Reeve of Whitehead)	Griswold, Man.
Harris, A. B	Beulah P.O., Man.
Hartney, James H	Souris, Man.
Hoard, Charles	Lake Francis, Man.
Hope, George	Carberry, Man.
Hornor, T. R	Pendennia, Man.
Howey, Wm	Warleigh P.O., Man.
Hutchinson, A	Craven P.O., near Regina
Hume, Alex	Chater P.O., Man.
Ingram, W. A	Millford, Man.
Jeffrey, William (Junr.)	Rapid City, Man.
Johnston, James	Brandon, Man
Jones, James	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Kennedy, Thomas	Stoddartville, Man.
King, M	Belle Plain, N.W.T.
Kinnear, J. H	Plum Creek, Man.
Lang, Robert	Oak Lake, Man.
Leepart, R. N	Balgonie, Assa, N.W.T.
Lothian, James	Pipe Stone P.O., Man.
McAskie, James	Beaver Creek, P.O., Man.
McBean, Angus	Brookdale P.O., Man.
McDiarmid, Colin	Gladstone P.O., Man.
McDonald, W. W	Fleming, N.W.T.
McDougall, Adam G. (Reeve of Wallace)	Virden P.O., Man.
McGee, Thomas	Burnside, Man.
McGhee, James	Blake, Man.
McIntosh, Archbld	Broadview, Assa., N.W.T
Elliott, Robt. W	McLean, N.W.T,
Elson, John	S. 34, T. 1, R. 11, W. Man.
Fannery, W. J	McLean, N.W.T.
Fargay, John H	Manitou, Man.
Finlay, James	Shoal Lake, Man.
Fisher, Henry	Regina, N.W.T.
Fraser, John S	Beulah P.O., Man.
Fraser, John	Sec. 13, Tp. 12, R. 19, Brandon, Man.
Fraser, D. D	Oak River, Man.
Garratt and Ferguson	Kenlis P.O., N.W.T.
Gibson, William	Loganstone Farm, Wolseley, N.W.T.
Gilmour, H. C	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Gordon, Leslie	Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.
Graham, Mark	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Grang, J	Cartwright, Man.
Grimmett, D. W	Sec. 26, Tp. 8, R. 28, W, Elm Valley P.O., Man.
Haddow, James	Manitoba.
Hall, David	Austin P.O., Man.
Obee, F	Glenboro' P.O., Man.
Oliver, Thomas	Burnside, Man.
Orr, James D	Cartwright, P.O., Man.
Osborne, Daniel	Fleming, Man.
Parr, James E	Crystal City, Man.
Parslow and Healey	Sec. 20, T. 19, R. 20. W., Regina, N.W.T.
Patterson, Abr	Alexandria P.O., T. 2, R. 6, W., Man.
Paul, James M	Sec. 15, T. 15, R. 12, W.
Paynter, W. D	Beulah P.O., Man.
Paynter, J. E	Beulah, Man.
Phillips, S	Rapid City, Man.
Pierce, Stephen	Tp. 12, Sec. 28, R. 30. Fleming Station, Man.
Plunckit, Robert	Manitoba.
Pollard, Alfred	Sidney. Man.
Pollard, E. Sep	Manitoba.
Pollard, H	Sidney, Man.
Powers, Chas. F	Brandon, Man.
Prat, John	Rounthwaite, Man.
Reid, William	Tp. 13, R. 20, Sec. 16, Rapid City, Man.
Rutherford, Johnston (P.M. and J.P.)	Silver Creek, Man.
Screech, John	Routhwaite, Man.
Shipley, Martin	Wavy Bank, Man.
Shirk, J. M	T. 8, R. 18, W. of 1st Mer., Rounthwaite P.O.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
McKellar, Duncan	Rapid City, Man.	Sifton, A. L	Brandon, Man.
McKenzie, Donald	Arrow River P.O., Man.	Sirett, Wm. F	Glendale P.O., Man.
McKenzie, Kenneth	Burnside, Man.	Slater, Chas. B	E. ½ S. 34, Tp. 14, R. 23, W. 1, Wapella, Assa.
McLane, A. M	Chairman Municipal Ccl. S. Qu'Appelle, N.W.T	Smith, Wm	Beaver Creek, Man.
McLean, John A	Gladstone, Man.	Smith, W. P	Souris, Manitoba.
McLennan, Thomas	Asessippi P.O., Man.	Stevenson, F. W	Griswold, Man.
McMurtry, Thomas	Sec. 18, T. 3, R. 2, Alameda P.O., N.W.T.	Stirton, James	Calf Mountain Man.
McRae, Roderick	Minnedosa, Man.	Stowards, R. C	Maryville, Arrow River, P.O., Man.
McTellan, John	Minnedosa, Man.	Speers, A. R	Griswold, Man.
Malcolm, Andrew	Minnedosa, Man.	Taylor, John	S. 32, T. 7, R. 25, Belleview
Middleton, Alex	Balgonie, Assa., N.W.T.	Taylor, William	Beulah, P.O., Man.
Miller, Robert S	Hanlan, P.O., Man. Sec. 18, T. 13, R. 1, W.	Thompson, Stephen	P.M., Beaver Creek, Man.
Mitchell, John	Postmaster, Brookdale, Man.	Todd, P. R	Griswold, Man.
Mitchell, J	Littleton, Man.	Tulloch, Andrew	Broadview, N.W.T.
Moore, George	Sec. 4, T. 17, R. 1, 2 W.	Upjohn, Frank	Lake Francis, Man.
Mooney, John	Tp. 7, R. 16, Sec. 20, Millford P.O., Man.	Urton, W. S	Moosejaw, N.W.T.
Muirhead, Thos	Carberry P.O., Man.	Warnock, Wm	Neepawa, Man.
Nelson, Robert	Birtle, Man.	Webster, A	Sec. 34, T. 17, R. 14, 2W., Qu'Appelle Station.
Newman, Chas	Ossowa, Man.	Whitney, Charles	Balgonie, Assa., N.W.T.
Nickell, William	Lucas, Man.	Willmott, H. E	Douglas, P.O., Man.
Niff, J. R	Moosomin, N.W.T.	Wood, James H	Birtle, Man.
Nugent, Arnold J	Emerson, Man.	Wright, Charles	Beaconsfield, Man.
		Yardley, Henry	P.O. Oak Point, Man.

Information for the Guidance of Intending Settlers.

On arriving at Winnipeg or any other of the principal stations along the line o the Canadian Pacific Railway, the first step should be to visit the Land Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where the field notes and maps descriptive of the lands may be inspected, and the most minute details obtained as to the soil and general character of each locality. This will enable the intending settler to choose a locality in which to seek his farm. The land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the main line has been divided into agencies as far west as the third meridian, within the limits of which lands belonging to the Company can be purchased from the Agents of the Company at the stations hereinafter indicated.

BRANDON.—Lands in main belt, ranges 11 to 23 (inclusive) west of First Meridian.
VIRDEN.—Lands in main line belt, ranges 24 to 28 (inclusive), excepting townships 14, 15, 16, west of First Meridian.

MOOSOMIN.—Lands in main line belt, ranges 28 (part of) to 33 (inclusive) west of First Meridian.
BROADVIEW.—Lands in main line belt, ranges 1 to 7 (inclusive) west of Second Meridian.
WOLSELEY.—Lands in main line belt, ranges 8 to 13 (inclusive) west of Second Meridian.
REGINA.—Lands in main line belt, ranges 14 to 23 (inclusive) west of Second Meridian.
MOOSEJAW.—Lands in main line belt, range 24 west of Second Meridian to range 10 west of Third Meridian.
SWIFT CURRENT.—Lands in main line belt, ranges 11 to 20 west of Third Meridian to Fourth Meridian.
MAPLE CREEK.—Lands in main line belt, range 20 west of Third Meridian to Fourth Meridian.
MEDICINE HAT.—Lands in main line belt, from Fourth Meridian to range 10 west of Fourth Meridian.
CROWFOOT.—Lands in main line belt, range 11 to 20 west of Fourth Meridian.
CALGARY.—Lands in main line belt, range 50 west of Fourth Meridian to summit of Rocky Mountains.

The business of the Swift Current and Medicine Hat Agencies is for the present being attended to by the agent at Maple Creek, and that of Crowfoot Agency by the Agent at Calgary.

The Agents at the Land Offices have, for free distribution, maps showing the lands open for sale, and those already disposed of, plans of the town plots, and pamphlets giving descriptive notes of the lands within their agencies.

The Government have established Intelligence Offices at various points along the line, in charge of officers, who will give the fullest information regarding homestead lands. Attached to these offices are Land Guides, whose services are always available gratuitously for locating those in search of homesteads.

Settlers arriving in Winnipeg should, before going West, call at the Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the office of which is located in the station. There they can ascertain what lands are open for homesteads, and the situation of the Government Intelligence Offices.

How to Obtain Government Lands.

The Dominion Government makes a free grant of 160 acres of agricultural land to every British subject over the age of 18 years, and also affords settlers the right to pre-empt another 160 acres; that is, the settler may take up the additional 160 acres, making a payment of from 2 to 2½ dollars (8 to 10 shillings) per acre at the end of three years of settlement. Settlers taking up Government free homesteads are required to reside on their farms for at least six months of the year during the first three years.

In the case of taking free homesteads, pre-empting or purchasing from the Government, the business will have to be transacted at the nearest of the following Dominion Land Offices :—

Agency.	Post Office.	Agent.
Winnipeg	*Winnipeg*	A. H. WHITCHER.
Dufferin	*Nelson*	W. H. HIAM.
Little Saskatchewan	*Minnedosa*	W. M. HILLIARD.
Birtle	*Birtle*	W. G. PENTLAND.
Souris	*Brandon*	E. C. SMITH.
Turtle Mountain	*Deloraine*	J. A. HAYS.
Coteau	*Coteau*	J. J. MCHUGH.
Regina	*Regina*	W. H. STEVENSON.
Touchwood Hills	*Touchwood Hills*	J. MCTAGGART.
Calgary	*Calgary*	J. MCD. GORDON.
Edmonton	*Edmonton*	P. V. GAUVOREAU.
Prince Albert	*Prince Albert*	GEO. DUCK.

Liberality of Canadian Land Regulations.

The land regulations of the Canadian Government, combined with the advantages offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, are the most liberal of any on the North American Continent. The fee for taking up a homestead in the Canadian North-West is only $10, whereas it is $26, and in some cases $34 in the United States; and the taking of a homestead does not in Canada prevent the pre-emption of other government lands, or the purchase of Canadian Pacific Railway or Government lands.

The Climate.

Following are the opinions of actual residents in regard to the climate. The questions asked were:—

About what time does winter regularly set in, and when does it end? Have you suffered any serious hardship or loss from the climate in winter? Is the climate healthy? For postal address of each settler, see pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Name.	Answer.
Dickin, George	1st week in November, and 1st week in April. No loss or hardship. I travelled 20 miles with ox train in the worst blizzard last winter. Climate very healthy.
Hind Brothers	Latter end of November, till middle of March. Climate can't be better.
Urton, W. S	Begins end of November. It is always very pleasant in the daytime. No loss or hardship; you need endure none if you are careful. It is most certainly the healthiest climate I have seen.
Yardley, Henry	About 10th November to about 20th April. Climate very healthy indeed.

Name.	Answer.
Hutchison, A.....	2nd week in November to last of March or first of April. No hardship whatever. Climate very healthy indeed, probably one of the healthiest in the world.
Proctor, Henry.....	About 15th November to about 1st April. Our family (Father, Mother and 14 children) have been very healthy.
Knight, W. G.....	5th November to 5th April. Three years ago I was living in a small tent until the end of November, my house not being built. The thermometer registered considerably below zero at times. The climate is undoubtedly healthy, the exceeding dryness of the air in winter being very favorable to the healthy and vigorous action of the lungs.
Smith, W. P.....	Begins middle of November. Climate very healthy.
Blythe, R.....	About 15th November to beginning of April. Had several slight frost-bites. Climate decidedly healthy.
Field, Edward.....	About 15th November; very often later, and sometimes earlier. No hardship or loss. Climate very healthy.
Lawrence, Joseph.....	About 20th November to about March 20th. I never lost a dollar from the climate in winter. Climate as healthy as any under the sun.
Screech, John.....	Middle of November to 20th April. No hardships or loss; with care there is no danger. Climate very healthy.
Cameron, Wm. C.....	2nd week in November to end of March. No hardship or loss whatever. Climate very healthy.
Lothian, James.....	About 2nd week in November to end of March. I have ploughed for three seasons up to the 7th of November. No serious hardship or loss. I believe the climate to be very healthy.
Gibson, Wm.....	Last year 11th November to middle of March. No hardship or loss as yet. I can say the climate is very healthy, as two of my childred had had bad health in Scotland, and we have all had the best of health since we came here.
Bruce, George.....	The snow generally goes away about the second week of April. I like the winter well, good steady weather, no slush and mud here. Climate healthy.
Middleton, Alex.....	Frost set in 2nd week in November, 1883; first heavy snow about middle of December; had fine weather after 22nd February; winter ended 1st week in April. Climate very healthy.
Warnock, Wm.....	For farming operations from middle of November till last of March. No hardship or loss. The climate is cold, but steady and healthy, and stock do well.
Reid, Alex.....	There is very seldom any really cold weather in November. I have always been better here than I was in Scotland in winter. Climate very healthy indeed.
Fraser, John.....	About 15th November, ends in March. Have been very comfortable. Climate very healthy; no better in the world.
Perley, W. D.....	Not much dependence on open weather after 1st November. Some people sowed in March this past season. I like the climate much; it is dry and immensely healthy.
McGill, George.....	1st November to middle of April. No hardship or loss; persons soon learn to avoid them both. Climate undoubtedly healthy; never hear a person coughing in church.
Grimmett, D. W.....	6th November to middle of April. No hardships or loss. Have chopped in woods in January with hat and mittens off. The climate is the best I have seen as yet.
Purdy, Thos. F.....	Last year frost came on the 7th of November, but no snow till the end. No material loss or hardship, no worse than from Belleville to Montreal and in Western Ontario. Climate very healthy; those that come here will find that out when they come to feed themselves.

Name.	Answer.
Rogers, Thos.....	Last year, 10th November to 15th March. No loss or hardship whatever. Climate very healthy indeed; can go three good square meals every time.
Downie, John.....	Ploughing stops 5th to 7th November. Winter doesn't begin, till, say, from 1st to 10th December. No hardship compared with the settlers of Ontario. Climate perfectly healthy; clear, dry atmosphere.
Anderson, George....	About 15th November to generally the 1st April. No hardship or loss. My wife and family suffered in Ontario, but not here. Climate healthy.
Young, Jno. M. L....	I can hardly say that winter always begins as early as November, but it generally ends between March 15th and April 1st. No hardship or loss. I drove a yoke of oxen 140 miles in six successive days, starting February 1st, about the coldest time we had, and did not suffer. I consider the climate very healthy, far ahead of Ontario.
Doyle, W. A.....	About 20th to 30th November to about last of March. No hardship or loss whatever. I have frequently in travelling slept in the snow rolled up in a buffalo robe and have never been frost-bitten. The climate is certainly healthy, except for consumptives in late stages; for them the winter is too severe.
Oliver, Thomas.....	About the middle of November. I like the winter, as it is always dry and a good deal of fine weather. Climate very healthy.
Sheppard, Joseph.....	Last year 10th November, and opened for seeding on the 25th March, if I was ready. This is a good climate to live in. It is healthy because the air is pure and the nights cold.
Stevenson, T. W.....	Last year 9th November. No serious hardship or loss, but frost-bites now and then. Climate extremely healthy.
Blackwell, James.....	Latter end of November till generally the end of March. No loss or hardship. Climate very healthy.
McGregor, D.....	10th November till April 1st. A little loss both years. Climate healthy.
Powers, C. F.....	About the middle of November to about 1st of March. No hardship or loss at all. All stock winter well. Climate very healthy. My wife came here weighing 130 lbs. and sickly, now she weighs 184 lbs. and has good health.
Rutherford, J	About 1st November till 1st week in April. No hardship or loss. Stock do well, if half cared for. Climate the most healthy in the world.
Carter, Thomas.....	About 20th November till about 15th March. No hardship whatever. My fowls also do well in winter. I have a few black Spanish fowls, and my Brahmas also do well. I know the climate to be very healthy.
Bobier, Thomas.....	About 1st of November to end of March. The snow being dry a person never has wet or damp feet during winter. The climate is most decidedly healthy, that is one of the reasons I am in this country.
McKitrick, Wm.....	15th November to 1st April. I can say from experience this is a healthy climate.
Cameron, G. A.....	10th or 20th of November. No hardship or loss. Climate is healthy; I never heard any one deny it.
Bailey, Z.....	Middle of November till April. No hardship or loss. We have all been very healthy; consider climate very healthy.
Black, G. R.....	Middle of November and breaks up in the beginning of April. No hardship or loss whatever, and I have roughed it as much as any of the settlers. Climate very healthy.
McLennan, Thos.....	About 15th November to 1st April. A little hardship; had to sleep out 15 or 16 nights, but no loss whatever. Climate healthy, could not be more so.
Farmer, W. A.....	5th Nov. to 15th March. No hardship or loss. Climate very healthy.

Name.	Answer.
Drew, D. W.....	About the middle of November; we are apt to have some good weather after that. Winter ends about end of March, but some grain was sown in March this year. No hardship or loss. Climate healthy, myself and family all having good health here.
Ogletree, F.....	Three years since I came, we ploughed until the middle of November, but oftener the ground is closed the latter part of October. Never suffered any hardship; am well pleased with the winter. I consider the climate very healthy.
Thompson, S.....	1st week in November till about April. No hardship or loss. I have been out a good deal with team in winter; never been frozen yet.
Bonesteel, C. H.....	About the last of November, and ends in April sure. I suffered no loss from the climate last winter. I consider it a very fine winter, much more so than I ever expected to see here. Climate very healthy.
Anderson, Geo.....	10th to 15th November and ends in March. No hardship or loss, and don't know of any one in this section having suffered anything serious.
McDougall, A. G.....	About 15th to 20th November, ends about 1st April. No hardship or loss. Climate the healthiest in the world.
Hume, Alex.....	It freezes up about the 1st Nov. No hardship or loss. Climate healthy.
Stevenson, G. B.....	Have ploughed three years till 5th November. No hardship or loss. Climate healthy.
Wagner, Wm.....	1st to 15th November till 1st April. No hardship, but by the neglect of my stableman I have lost two calves through being frozen; cow calved during night. Very healthy climate. I left Toronto with a fever-ague and rheumatism, and to-day, 65 years old, I am strong and healthy.
Nelson, Robert.....	About the 5th November till 1st April. Can't say I have suffered any hardship or loss, but have felt it cold, and I lost some poultry. Climate healthy upon the whole. Climate, as far as I can judge, is favorable to successful settlement.
McIntosh, A.....	Have not suffered any serious losses. Climate extremely healthy.
Bolton, F.....	About 20th November till 20th March. No hardship or loss. Winters are cold but dry, and therefore I prefer it to softer climate. Climate particularly healthy.
Morton, Thos. L.....	Averages from 15th November to 15th April. No hardship or loss whatever. Climate very healthy.
Wilson, James.....	Ploughing stopped about 10th Nov. No hardship or loss. Climate healthy.
Slater, Chas. B.....	In 1883, November 15th, ended 25th March, 1884. No hardship or loss in the slightest. Extremely healthy.
Connerson, James....	About 15th November to 17th March. No hardship or loss. Climate by all means healthy. All the family in perfect health; was twenty-eight years in Holland, but never so well and happy as here.
McKenzie, K.....	Ploughing stops about 7th November, but generally fine weather after. Ends about latter end of March. No hardship or loss. Climate healthy.
Kennedy, Thos.....	About 5th November till the 10th to 20th April. No hardship or loss. Neither myself nor family have had any sickness since coming here.
Harris, A. B.....	1st November to 1st April. No hardship or loss. Climate very healthy.
Burtley, Noah.....	1st November to 10th April. No hardship or loss in any respect. Climate considered very healthy by almost everybody.
Chambers, W.....	About 1st November to middle of April. I have found the winters most enjoyable. I have been in various countries, and can say that this is the most healthy of any I have ever lived in.
Carroll, A. H.....	About the last of November till the latter end of March. No hardship or loss; enjoyed the winters exceedingly. Climate very healthy.

Name.	Answer.
Garratt & Ferguson...	About last week in November. We have only lost one ox, and that was through neglect in the 1st winter in the country. Climate very healthy.
Bole, J.....	Between the 15th and last of November, ends about the 20th April. A man can do more work and with greater comfort than he can do in Ontario. Climate healthy.
Garratt, R, S.....	From 1st to 15th November, ends from March 15th to April 1st. I say emphatically I have suffered no hardship or loss. Climate healthy, very much so.
McLean, J. A.....	About 15th November, sometimes later. No hardship or loss whatever. Climate certainly healthy; I find it so, and so do a good many more.
Bedford, J.....	Commences at different times in November, breaks up in April. No hardship or loss. Climate healthy for young and healthy people; too severe for aged and infirm.
Elliott, Joshua.....	The plough is generally stopped by frost 1st to 15th November. We have suffered considerably from cold, but do not know that we have lost much. Climate very healthy.
Todd, P. R.....	Ground frozen November 7th, not much snow in November. Cattle began to graze about April 1st; some snow till 18th April. No hardship o loss. Climate healthy.
Dickson, Phillip.....	About last of the month to 1st of April. No hardship or loss. Climate healthy, more so than any country I have been in.
Hoard, Charles.....	About 1st to 10th November till about end of March. No loss or hardship. Climate wonderfully healthy.
Connell, Robert.....	Beginning of November, sometimes in October. Not very many hardships or losses. Climate healthy, but wants plenty of clothes in winter.
Cox, William.....	November 15th to April 15th. No hardship or losses. No healthier climate could be desired.

The Farming Seasons.

The following are the farming seasons:—

Spring.—April and May. Snow disappears rapidly, and the ground dries up quickly. Sowing commences from the middle to the end of April, and finishes in the beginning of May.

Summer.—June, July, August and part of September. Weather bright and clear, with frequent showers—very warm at times during the day; night cool and refreshing. Harvesting commences in August and ends in September.

Autumn.—Part of September and October and part of November, perhaps the most enjoyable season of the year, the air being balmy and exceedingly pleasant. At this period of the year the prairie fires take place, and the atmosphere has rather a smoky appearance, but it is not disagreeable.

Winter.—Part of November, December, January, February and March.

In the early part of November the Indian summer generally commences, and then follows the loveliest portion of the season, which usually lasts about a fortnight. The weather is warm, the atmosphere hazy and calm, and every object appears to wear a tranquil and drowsy aspect. Then comes winter, generally ushered in by a soft, fleecy fall of snow, succeeded by days of extreme clearness, with a clear blue sky and invigorating atmosphere. In December the winter regularly sets in, and, until the end of March, the weather continues steady, with perhaps one thaw in January, and occasional snow-storms. The days are clear and bright, and the cold much softened by the brilliancy of the sun.

Summer Frosts.

In considering answers to the question "Are summer frosts prevalent or exceptional?" it should be remembered that last year a most exceptional frost appeared on one night in September throughout the whole northern part of the United States, and in some parts of British North America. The damage done to crops in the Canadian North-West was proved by Government statistics to be much less than that generally experienced on the continent of North America; and the fact that the following replies were given immediately after a frost, even though it was most exceptional, adds largely to the value of the testimony.

It should further be remembered, as will be seen from the testimony of many settlers, that ill-effects from summer frosts may be, in almost every case, avoided by a system of early ploughing; so that each settler has his remedy in his own hands.

104 *farmers answered, "Exceptional."* Following are replies of others, whose postal addresses may be found on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8.

Name.	Answer.
Dicken, G.....	Exceptional, doing little or no damage if wheat land is autumn ploughed. Have seen frost by chance in July, in England.
Urton, W. S.....	Exceptional; most certainly not the rule.
Hutchinson, A.....	Have never experienced any.
Smith, W. P.....	I believe exceptional. This year up to date (September 13th) no frost to hurt the greenest grain.
Blythe, R	We have had two slight frosts, but not to do much harm.
Field, E.....	I should say exceptional; but after first week in September we generally get frost.
Lawrence, J.....	I never lost a dollar by summer frost.
Screech, John.....	There has been none here to do any harm.
Lothian, J.....	Very rare. I have only seen it once, and that nothing to speak of.
McGhee, J.....	No summer frosts here.
Bruce, G.....	We have never suffered from frost during summer.
Warnock, William....	Are the exception, the frost of 1883 being the only one I have seen in six years to do any harm.

Name.	Answer.
Reid, Alex	The exception from all I can learn from men who have been ten years in the country. Very seldom coming before the 25th September.
Grang, J.	Once in four or five years, there is frost about 7th September.
Perley, W. D.	We do have slight frost, but not to do any general or serious damage. As the country becomes cultivated I feel sure they will disappear, as all new countries in British America have had that experience.
Grimmett, D. W.	Very rare in growing season.
Purdy, T. F.	I think they are exceptional. Cultivation will improve that as the turf gets worked off the land.
Leepart, R. N.	No frost this summer.
Ingram, W. A.	Exceptional in our locality—Souris district.
Anderson, G.	Last year was the first that I have seen to injure.
Young, J. M. L.	Summer frosts that are injurious are very exceptional.
Doyle, W. A.	I have not lost $10 (2*l.*) per year by frosts. Late-sown grain is never safe from September frosts.
Newman, C. F.	Not hurt anything, except last year.
Lang, R.	I can answer for Oak Lake only by experience. None whatever.
Sheppard, J.	They are exceptional; this is my second year, and they have done no harm. I have peas, the second crop in blossom to-day (September 12th).
Stevenson, F. W.	Prevalent, but seldom do harm. Vegetables not injured this year till 7th September.
Finlay, J.	Summer frosts do no harm here.
Walker, J. C.	Last year was the only frost that did any damage since I came here in 1877.
Honor, T. R.	I have grown four crops, and had one damaged by frost.
Wat, J.	Cannot tell yet, but I hear they are exceptional.
Malcolm, A.	We have occasional summer frosts, but not often to do much damage. Grain that was a little late has been damaged twice during my seven years residence here.
Pollock, Jno.	They are prevalent here to a certain extent.
Reid, E. J.	They are no worse than in Ontario.
Rutherford, J.	We have, but seldom to do much harm.
Robier, T.	Last year was considered the worst in ten years, and I raised 1,400 bushels of grain and did not have 30 injured by frost as it all was sold for seed.
Little, James.	There was frost on 1st July, 1883, but did not do much damage.
McKitrick, W.	Light frosts are prevalent in my district, but heavy frosts are exceptional.
McFellan, J.	Never suffered but once in nine years.
Troyer, C.	I have never had anything frozen. They are the exception, late sowing the cause.
Vandervoort, G.	We generally have a light one in this part about the first of June.
Wood, J. H.	I have not suffered from summer frosts.
Brown, W. J.	They are never looked for.
Chambers, S. W.	No, not to any serious extent; still they are not exceptional in this part.
Patterson, A.	They are more exceptional than where I came from (Ontario).
Little, J.	I have farmed for 15 years and have never had frozen grain with the exception of once.
Black, G. R.	Exceptional.
Wright & Sons	Have seen no serious summer frosts.
Whitney, C.	There was not the slightest frost this season from the first week in May until the seventh September.

Name.	Answer.
McLennan, T.....	Exceptional, I think. Never did me any harm, and I have had three crops.
Gilbert, J.....	We have had no frosts this summer.
Grigg, S.....	Hoar frosts are exceptional.
Fraser, D. D.....	Not common. Cut my first frozen wheat last season.
Gilmour, H. C.....	Here we have had none.
Drew, W. D.....	Summer frosts have done no harm here since I came, excepting September, 1883.
Ogletree, F.....	They are not prevalent in this part of the country. In my experience of 16 years the frost last year was the first that ever injured wheat, exeept patches sown late.
Harris, Jas.....	None to hurt this year, nor last either.
Smart, G.....	Exceptional, such as last year, but often have slight frosts, not injurious.
Elson, John.....	Not prevalent in Southern Manitoba.
Elliott, T. D.....	We were hurt with the frost last year ; none any other year.
McArkie, J.....	Never saw any before the 7th of September, and that last year only.
Osborne, D.....	None this year to hurt.
Harrison, D. H.....	Exceptional ; not more frequent than in Ontario.
Thompson, S.....	Last year we had early frost. The cucumbers are not hurt yet (September 19th).
Chester, A.....	They are the exception, not the rule.
Bonesteel, C. H.....	I have not been here long enough to be certain, but I think they are exceptional. Last summer we had frost, this summer none.
Nugent, A. J.....	The exception till this season.
McCormack, D.....	None.
Lambert, W. M.....	We have had no frost to do any damage.
Bowes, J.....	None in June, July and August this year.
Champion, W. M.....	The exception since I have been here, as the frost of September 7th, 1883, is the only one I have seen.
McIntyre, J.....	No summer frost this year, 1884.
Tate, James.....	Summer frosts have done no damage in this part.
McMurtry, T.....	We are not troubled with summer frost.
McCaughey, J. S.....	In some localities prevalent, in others exceptional.
Stevenson, G. B.....	Have not seen any. Had an early frost last fall. I lost nothing by it, and only late grain was hurt.
Shipley, M.....	I have only seen one in eleven years do any harm worth mentioning.
Wagner, W. (M.P.P.)	Not prevalent ; last year was the first one which did damage to my knowledge.
Heaslip, J. J.....	Exceptional ; none since I came here.
Nelson, R.....	My experience is that there is some danger from it.
Stirton, J.....	Have had no summer frosts to hurt even the tenderest vegetables.
Bolton, F.....	Exceptional. 1883 is the only year frost did any harm since I came here.
Morton, T. L.....	Exceptional ; only one year since 1873, I think 1875. Barley and oats were cut on 10th June, but no damage.
Campbell, R.....	Summer frosts are not prevalent in this part.
Sifton, A. L.....	None in this part.
McDonell, D.....	Very exceptional in this part ; one this summer in the latter end of August.
Hall, P.....	None where I am.
McGee, T.....	Exceptional. More seasons without than with frost.
McEwen, D.....	We have had slight frosts this season from the 5th September, but so far no damage to growing crops.
Day, Jno. F.....	Never seen any.

Name.	Answer.
Fargey, J. H.....	They are exceptional. We have only had one frost in seven summers—viz., September 7th, 1883.
Connerson, J.....	About the 10th of June and 10th of September we had very slight frost, but little harm done.
Rorison, W. D.....	Prevalent from 7th September in this part.
McKenzie, Kenneth...	They are not prevalent, only exceptional; more exceptional than in Ontario.
Daniel, J.....	Not prevalent. Seldom seen.
Nickell, Wm.....	Prevalent in some districts about here.
Harris, A. B.....	When grain is sown in April, or up to the 15th May, there is no danger of frost; after that time it has to run chances. For five years we have had frost between the 25th August and 6th September.
Bartley, N.....	I should say exceptional. Some light frosts sometimes cut tender plants.
Chambers, W.....	My 1st year's experience was in '82; first severe frost that killed my tomatoes took place on the night of September 26th. I think them exceptional.
Paynter, W. D.....	Generally free from frost from the middle of June to end of August.
Hayter, W. H.....	No worse than Ontario.
Wilmott, H. E.....	They are prevalent in this district.
Wright, C.....	We have always slight frosts in this part in June and early September, but they seldom do harm.
Johnson, J.....	Exceptional and not generally injurious.
Garratt, R. S. (J.P.)..	Prevalent in certain localities. They are exceptional, generally.
Day, S. and A.....	Haven't seen any yet.
McDonald, W. W....	They are exceptional; never seen any.
McLean, J. A.....	We were visited with summer frost twice since I came here.
Beaford, J.....	Exceptional, generally one, the latest the first week in June.
Elliott, J.....	Not in middle of summer, but it comes too soon for grain sown late.
Todd, P. R.....	Have ripe tomatoes grown in open air.
Boldrick, R.....	Summer frosts that do any serious harm are exceptional.
Dickson, P.....	Have had frost in June, but never suffered from it.
Cafferata & Jefferd....	No frost here from first week in April till September 7th.
Connell, R.....	Very prevalent this summer, but not done any damage.
Fisher H..... (settled in 1884).	I fear to some extent prevalent, but with good cultivation and activity in spring a farmer can escape ill effects.
Miller, S.....	We have had no frost to hurt any vegetable in the summer since I came to the country (May, 1882).

Winter and Summer Storms.

In many parts of America, anxiety is felt by farmers on account of winter and summer storms. Manitoba and the Canadian North-West are happily, for the most part, outside of what is sometimes called the "storm belt," and it is but rarely that the country is visited in this way. This may be seen by the following testimony, and it is noteworthy how great a number have experienced no loss whatever; as many as 150 thinking the damage of so little real importance as to simply answer it by the words "No" or "None." Storms do, it will be seen, occasionally visit some few parts of the country, but it is undoubted that they are exceptional.

The question asked was:—"Have you suffered any serious loss from storms during either winter or summer?"—*In reply* 112 *farmers simply answered* "*No*," *and* 42 *answered* "*None.*" Following are the replies of the remainder. Their full names and postal addresses are given on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Name.	Answer.
Urton, W. S.	No; they are rare.
Hutchison, A.	No loss whatever.
Proctor, H.	Very little.
Warnock, Wm.	No; not worth mentioning.
Fraser, Jno.	No; weather very pleasant.
Perley, W. D.	This country has not suffered from storm.
Miller, Solomon	Not to the value of 10 cents.
Purdy, D. F.	Nothing uncommon to Ontario.
Davis, W. H.	Partial loss two seasons with hail.
Rogers, T.	None whatever, so far.
Kines, Wm.	Not much.
Doyle, W. A. (J.P.)	None; nor has any portion of this community.
McRae, R.	Never.
Walker, J. C.	I had my house roof blown off in June, 1884, but no other damage.
Honor, T. R.	I have never suffered from storm.
Graham, M.	Never until this year.
Malcolm, A.	Three years ago my grain was all cut down with a hailstorm, but it grew up again, and I had a good crop.
Rutherford, J.	We never have had any storms or blizzards here yet, and suffered no loss.
Little, James.	No, not yet.
McKitrick, W.	Nothing serious from storms.
Cameron, G. A.	A little last year from hail.
Warren, R. J.	No, we have no bad storms here as we had in Ontario.
Chambers, S. W.	No loss of any kind.
Howey, Wm.	No, never. Never saw a bad storm here.
Mercer, J.	Not in winter. I have lost a great deal of hay through the heavy rains in summer.

Name.	Answer.
Lawrence, J.....	I lost part of my crop this year by hail storms, but it is the first I lost since I came here 5 years ago.
McLennan, T.....	No, never saw a bad one in this part.
Gilmour, H. C.....	Have never suffered any loss from storms of any kind, either winter or summer.
Ogletreee, F.....	I never suffere l.
McAskie, J.....	Yes, this harvest from hail storm.
Harrison, D. H.....	No, we are not in the storm belt.
Thompson, S..... ..	Have had the top blown off stacks, not hurt much.
Chester, A.....	I have never suffered any loss from storms.
Bonesteel, C. H.....	I never have, and think that last winter was a very fine one.
Anderson, G.....	No loss whatever.
McCormack, D.	From hail this summer, but crop has come along again well.
McDougall, A. G.....	Yes. One hail storm last summer.
Dickson, J. W.....	None yet of any kind.
Lambert, W. M.....	None whatever.
Hume, A....	I have not.
Tate, James.....	Have not suffered in any way from storms.
McGill, G.....	Lost none by shelling first year; lost some last year and this year; none from winter.
Stevenson, G. B.....	A little, three years ago by hail.
Shipley, M.....	Nothing worth mentioning.
Wagner, W. (M.P.P.).	Never. We had this year an hour's hail, but did no damage to any amount.
Nelson, R.....	No, nothing to speak of.
Orr, J. D.....	Yes, all my crop in 1883.
Upjohn, F.....	Never until this harvest.
Bolton, F.....	Not in the least.
Morton, T. L.....	None in winter. In 1876 hail destroyed half crop.
McDonnell, D.....	The storms have never injured the stock or house and stable, &c.
Heaney, J.....	There was a little hail this summer which did a little damage.
McBean, A.....	Yes; lost all crop by hail in 1883, and badly damaged by rain 1884.
Connerson, J.....	No, had no damage whatever in six years.
McDiarmid, C.....	Only from hail.
Rawson, J.....	Yes, twice in summer from local hail storms and frost on 7th September, 1883, though quite exceptional.
Bartley, N.....	Not any, except by thunder and lightning, which destroyed ontbuildings, stock and implements.
Chambers, W.....	Never have seen a storm other than thunder since I came.
Bole, J.....	This part is not subject to storms in summer.
Garratt, R. S.....	A hail storm destroyed my crop in 1883.
McDonald, W. W....	I have never suffered or seen any bad storms.
Mitchell, John.....	Last year I lost all the grain I had, about the middle of August.
Jones, James.....	Not so far.
McLean, J. A.....	I suffered some, one year by hail storm during growing season.

The Soil.

The high average yield of crops in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West—more than double that of the United States—is in itself a practical proof of the rich quality of the land, and of its adaptability to agricultural purposes. Still, it is interesting to study the chemical properties of this extraordinary agricultural tract excelled by none and equalled only by the alluvial delta of the Nile.

Dr. Stevenson Macadam, of Edinburgh University. an undoubted authority, says the soil is "very rich in organic matter, and contains the full amount of the saline fertilizlng matters found in all soils of a good bearing quality." The soil is in general a deep black argillaceous mould or loam resting on a deep tenaceous clay subsoil, and is so rich that it does not require the addition of manure for years after the first breaking of the prairie, and in particular places where the loam is very deep it is practically inexhaustible.

The question asked on this point was: "Please state the nature of soil on your farm, and depth of black loam?" The description of one farm in each district only is given to economise space. Where, however, the description of lands in the same district differ, the answer of each settler is given. (For postal address of each settler, see pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.)

Name.	District.	Answer.
Hind Brothers	Pense	Rich black loam, average depth 18 in.
Cafferata and Jefferd	Pense	Sandy loam : about 9 in. of black loam.
Urton	Moose Jaw	Soil various, all good ; loam 6 to 12 in. deep where tested.
Rogers	Moose Jaw	Deep rich clay on clay subsoil.
Beesley	Moose Jaw	Alluvial soil, 4 ft. of loam.
Phillips	Rapid City	2 ft. black loam on clay subsoil.
Hutchinson	Craven	Sandy loam on gravelly clay subsoil, loam from 9 in. to 2 ft.
Proctor	Woodlands	Black loam, with clay under, 2 ft. deep.
Mercer	Grenfell	Depth of black loam 18 in. Under black loam is gravel and sand.
Pollard	Sidney	Sandy loam, with clay subsoil.
Lawrence	Clearwater	Blaek loam, 18 in. to 2 ft., with clay subsoil.
Orr	Cartwright	Soil is good, with foot of black loam and clay subsoil.
Screech	Rounthwaite	Soil heavy, black loam 15 in.
Hoard	Lake Francis	Soil is good but somewhat stony and bushy ; black loam 6 in. to 1 ft., with clay subsoil.
Upjohn	Lake Francis	Depth of black loam 8 in. to a foot.
Harward	Littleton	Soil is varied, clay, sand, gravel and shale from 6 to 24 in.
Cameron	Qu'Appelle	Black loam, clay subsoil ; loam 8 to 12 in. deep.
Lothian	Pipestone	Clay loam, from 16 in. to 2½ ft. black soil.
McGhee	Blake	Sandy soil, from 18 in. to 2 ft. deep.
Gibson	Wolseley	Black loam 2 ft. deep, on a clay subsoil.
Bruce	Gladstone	There is a small creek through my place, which also divides the soil, the one half is sandy loam and the other black loam.

Name.	District.	Answer.
McDiarmid	Gladstone	Sandy loam, with 2 ft. of black loam.
McLean	Gladstone	Black sandy loam, 4 ft.
Bell	Belleview	320 acres of clay loam, with black loam 30 in.; 160 acres of sandy loam 24 in. deep.
Mitchell	Brookdale	From 12 to 18 in. of black loam, then yellow clay mixed lightly with sand.
Warnock	Neepawa	Black loam, 1½ to 2½ ft. in depth; clay subsoil.
Reid	Millford	Sandy loam of 4½ ft., with clay subsoil.
Fraser	Brandon	Black loam, top depth 2 ft.; clay bottom.
Stevenson	Brandon	Some of it clear prairie; depth of soil 15 to 20 in.; some scrub, with 3 ft. loam.
Carroll	Brandon	Cousiderable alkali, 2 ft. loam.
Agnew	Brandon	Loam 3 ft. in depth.
Stowards	Arrow River	Black loam, 20 in.
Kinnear	Plum Creek	Good rich soil; 2 to 3 ft. black loam; clay bottom.
Hayter	Alameda	Rich loam, depth 1 ft.; clay bottom.
McGill	Souris	Rich black loam, average 15 in. deep. On level prairie 2 to 3 ft., rich alluvial soil on river slope.
Purdy	Regina	Black clay loam, all alike as far as you may go down; now and then you strike gravel 25 or 30 ft. down.
Lambert	Regina	Heavy clay, loam depth, 20 to 30 in.
Kines	Osprey	Black loam, depth from 1 to 2 ft.
Young	Moosomin	Black loam ranges from 8 in. to 22 in. deep, with sand on clay subsoil.
McGee	Burnside	Clay soil; black loam 6 in. There is also a gravel ridge running through the farm.
McKenzie	Burnside	Black loam about 2 ft., and generally clay subsoil.
Sheppard	Indian Head	Clay, about 3 ft. of black loam.
Armstrong	Dalton	1 black loam, or vegetable soil. Black loam from 18 to 36 in.
Findlay	Shoal Lake	8 in. black loam, then clay below.
Walker	Glendale	2 ft. of loam; claysubsoil.
Blackwell	Virden	Top soil black loam, about 20 in. subsoil clay.
Hall	Headingley	Clay loam, about 12 in.
Hornor	Pendennia	8 to 12 in. of black loam, with clay subsoil.
Graham	Portage la Prairie.	Heavy black loam, varying from 1½ ft. to 2½ ft. with clay subsoil 6 ft.
Hope	Carberry	Black loam and clay, 15 in. black loam, clay subsoil.
Malcolm	Minnedosa	Black sandy loam, from about 1 to 2 ft. deep.
Davis	McLean	Clay and part sandy loam, black loam 10 in.
Rutherford	Silver Creek	Black loam, slightly mixed with sand, depth of soil 1½ to 3 ft.
Little	Oak River	2½ ft. very black rich loam, very heavy clay under.
Fraser	Oak River	Black loam and clay subsoil, 1 to 3 ft.
McKitrick	Crystal City	The black loam is about 18 in. in depth, and 2 ft. of white marly clay; below that, clay and gravel.
Warren	Olive	Sandy loam black, depth about 2 ft.
McKnight	Carman	Clay loam, from 1 to 3 feet.
Brown	Pomeroy	Sandy loam, from 2 to 3 ft. deep.
Bailey	Lothair	Sandy loam, varying from 6 in. to 2 ft. on black loam.
Black	Wellwood	Clay subsoil, with 12 to 18 in. of black loam.
McCorquodale	Minnewashta	Sandy loam, with clay subsoil, black loam about 18 in.

Name.	District.	Answer.
Connerson	Minnewashta	First-class, can't be beat ; loam 4 ft.
Whitney	Balgonie	Subsoil of grey clay, with about 3 in. of black loam.
Boldrick	Balgonie	Clay loam ; 6 in. black loam.
McLennan	Asessippi	Black loam from 18 to 24 in.
Smart	Holland	Sandy loam, 4 ft.
King	Belle Plain	Heavy clay loam, 3 ft. deep.
Elliott	Alexandria	The soil is first-class, black rich soil 1 ft., then a rich brown clay for 6 ft.
Harrison	Newdale	18 in. black loam on a clay subsoil.
Thompson	Beaver Creek	Sandy loam, black loam from 12 to 18 in.
Chester	Marringhurst	Clay subsoil, with from 11 to 12 ft. black loam.
Nugent	Emerson	Black rich loam, depth 4 to 5 feet.
Kenny	Wolf Creek	Black loam, from 6 in. to 2 ft.
McCormack	Fleming	Black loam, 12 to 15 in., with clay subsoil.
McDonald	Fleming	Clay loam, 18 in.
Dickson	Arnaud	All clay, and about 1 ft. of black.
Barnes	Morris	Black loam and heavy clay.
Speers	Griswold	Dark clay loam, depth about 4 ft.
Champion	Reaburn	Heavy black loam 14 in. Clay subsoil, more or less limestone.
Hume	Chater	Heavy clay, loam about 12 in.
Shipley	Wavy Bank	Part sand loam, and part clay about 1 ft.
Wagner	Ossowo	Black loam from 5 to 12 in., with limestone, gravel or scrub, under which is heavy clay.
McIntosh	Broadview	Black loam on top from 10 to 16 in., with clay and loam subsoil.
Stirton	Calf Mountain	Black sandy loam ; clay subsoil from 16 in. to 2 ft.
Coay	Westbourne	About 3 ft. on clay subsoil.
Campbell	Bridge Creek	Black loam, on clay subsoil, 12 to 15 in. deep.
Hall	South Antles	Clay bottom, 10 in. black loam.
Wilson	Stoddartville	White clay subsoil, black loam from 2 to 6 ft.
Kemp	Austin	Black sandy loam from 2 to 3 feet deep.
Heaney	Meadow Lea	Clay loam, about a foot on average.
Slater	Wapella	1 ft. to 2½ ft of black loam.
Rorison	Oberon	Black loam, 2 ft. deep.
Nickell	Lucas	Black loam, clay subsoil, 10 to 12 in. of loam.
Harris	Beulah	Black loam, 12 to 36 in, clay and gravel subsoil.
Paynter	Beulah	Sandy loam, with gravel ridges, 18 in.
Bartley	Birtle	A rich sandy loam, 12 to 18 in.
Chambers	Birtle	The part of my farm under cultivation is grand gravelly loam, warm early soil ; the black soil is from 1 ft to 18 in.
Lawrie	Birtle	Black loam from 8 to 24 in. deep, clay subsoil.
Wilmott	Douglas	A black clay loam with clay subsoil, the black loam from 8 to 15 in. deep.
Wright	Beaconsfield	Sandy clay loam, 1 to 2 ft.
Dick	Moline	Clay loam, 2 ft.
Garratt	Kenlis	Clay loam, from 1 to 3 ft. of black loam.
Elliott	Sourisbourg	Black loam from 1 to 2 ft., with clay subsoil.
Sutherland	St. Andrews	Black loam from 6 to 10 inches.
Hanna	Griswold	Black loam 2 ft., yellow clay subsoil.
Speers	Griswold	Dark clay loam, depth about 4 ft.

Fuel and Water.

Recent investigations show that in addition to the clumps of wood to be found dotted here and there on the prairie, and the timber with which the rivers and creeks are lined, there is in these new regions an ample supply of coal. The coal-beds in the Bow and Belly River districts, tributary to Medicine Hat on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are the first to be worked, and settlers now obtain this coal at moderate prices. Other mines have been discovered immediately on the line of the railway, between Medicine Hat and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and some of these will be in operation during the present season. Valuable and extensive coal beds also exist in the Souris district in Southern Manitoba and the south-eastern and western part of the North-West, and these will shortly be opened up by the projected Manitoba South-Western and other railways.

As regards the water supply, the North-West has not only numerous rivers and creeks, but also a very large number of lakes and lakelets in almost every part of the country, and it has been ascertained definitely that good water can be obtained almost anywhere throughout the territory by means of wells; in addition to which there are numerous clear, running, never-failing springs to be found throughout the land. An ample supply of water of different qualities may always be found on the prairie by sinking wells which generally range in depth from eight to twenty feet. Rain generally falls freely during the spring, while the summer and autumn are generally dry.

On these two points the farmers were asked: "What sort of fuel do you use, and is it difficult to obtain?" Have you plenty of water on your farm, and how obtained? If from a well, please state depth of same." The full name and postal address of each settler may be found on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Name.	Answer.
Dickin, George.....	Wood getting scarce; will be able to get coal. Plenty of water, springs rising to surface, usual depth 7 ft. to 20 ft.
Hind Brothers.....	Wood within four miles. Plenty of water from wells 15 to 20 ft. deep.
Urton, W. S.....	Wood, close at hand, is ratherscarce, but there is plenty within 15 miles. Coal is cheap here. Plenty of water from two wells 22 ft. each; one in house, one in stable with pumps.
Yardley, Henry.....	Poplar, about three miles distant. Plenty of water for general use in summer; well, 4 ft. 6 in. I get water for cattle in winter at a swamp up to the middle of February.
Hutchinson, A.....	Wood is easily obtainable at present. I have Long Lake on one side of farm; also a spring of good water, and a well 30 ft. deep.
Proctor, Henry.....	Plenty of poplar wood in this settlement. Five wells of the best water, depths 20, 25, 26, 30 and 36 ft.
Mercer, James.....	Poplar; no difficulty, lots of it here. Plenty of water, the Qu'Appelle River runs through my farm.
Knight, W. G.....	Wood, and there is plenty in this district. Plenty of water from small lake for cattle, and a well for house 7 ft.
Jeffery, Wm.....	Wood. I have never been short of fuel. Plenty of water from a spring, the water rising to the surface.
Fisher, Henry.....	Wood; chiefly, but it is costly. Water from Wascana Creek.

Name.	Answer.
Smith, W. P.....	Wood, hard to get. Plenty of water, not very good. All neighbors have good water at 15 ft.
Blythe, R.....	Poplar; easily obtainable from the bluffs. Plenty of water from wells and sloughs; deepest well at present 16 ft.
Field, Edward.....	Poplar; no difficulty. Plenty of excellent water from well 22 ft. deep.
Pollard, Alfred.....	Dry wood (poplar) in abundance. Splendid water by digging 12 ft.
Orr, James D.....	Dry poplar and oak, which are not difficult to procure. Not too much water; two wells, one 23 ft. and the other 10 ft.
Screech, John.....	Poplar poles, but rather scarce. Surface water for the cattle; well for house 6 ft.
Robertson, P.....	Wood, getting difficult to obtain. Plenty of good water; wells 10 to 20 ft.
Harward, F	Poplar wood. I have plenty on my own place. Plenty of water, a lake 6 ft. deep and a stream running in summer.
Hall, D.....	Poplar wood; no difficulty to obtain. Water from running creek.
Lothlan, James.....	Wood, poplar; about nine miles to haul. Good water for home use in well 16 ft. deep.
Bruce, Geo.....	Poplar and hardwood; I have a good deal on my place. I use river water in winter and well water in summer. 3 ft. deep. The finest water in the province.
Bell, C. J.....	Coal and wood; both are now difficult to get here.
Warnock, Wm.....	Wood, popular and white birch, easily got. Plenty of water; spring creek and well 20 ft. deep.
Haddow, Jas.....	Wood; it is difficult to obtain, and so is water, on my farm.
Reid, Alex.....	Wood, no difficulty in getting it. Plenty of water. Oak creek runs through it.
Perley, W. D.....	Wood, and plenty in this district, at $3.00 per cord at your house. A good lake, and could get water by digging a short distance.
Prat, Jno.....	Wood; quite close to the house. Plenty of water from a well about 4 ft. deep.
Miller, Solomon.....	Coal and wood; wood three miles to draw, coal about 25. Plenty of water; water from well 25 ft. deep.
Grimmett, D. W.....	Elm and maple; enough on my farm to last twenty years. One elm measured 11 ft. 5 in. in circumference. Pipestone Creek runs through corner of my farm; depth of well 3 ft.
Leepart, R. N.....	Poplar; ten miles to get it. Water from well 16 ft. deep.
McBean, Angus.....	Wood very difficult to obtain. Plenty of water, boggy creek; wells 12 to 14 ft deep.
Young, Jno. M. L....	Poplar, very handy. I have always had plenty of water from a well 6 ft. deep.
Doyle, W. A.....	Wood, dry poplar; an ample supply here. Water from two spring creeks and several good springs.
Newman, C. F.....	Poplar or ash, plenty of it. Plenty of water from a well 15 ft. deep and out of my little lake.
Sheppard, Jos.....	Poplar wood, costs, six miles from my house, $1.50 per cord. Water is rather hard to get in some places, but easy in others.
Armstrong, George...	Wood, to be had for the drawing and a fee of 50 cents for enough for a year's use, for house, stable and some fencing. Water for cattle from a deep pond and for domestic use from wells. Have one well at 17 ft. never failing, and another at 28 ft.
Pierce, S.....	Wood in bluffs on homestead. Plenty of water.
Graham, Mark.....	Wood, poplar and oak. Not very difficult to obtain. Plenty of water by digging about 12 ft.
Malcolm, A.....	Wood; is plentiful here. Plenty of water from a living spring.
McGregor. D	Elm. Plenty of water from Assiniboine River.

Name.	Answer.
Bobier, Thos.....	Wood ; have to draw it six miles, but intend using coal, as I hear we are going to have it at $6.50 per ton. Good water from wells 8 ft. deep ; all of my neighbors get plenty of good water by digging from 8 to 20 ft.
Warren, R. J.....	Wood ; have got plenty on my farm. Plenty of water from wells and springs ; depth of well 14 ft.
Niff, J. R.....	Poplar ; difficult to obtain, but will use coal. Plenty of water from well 18 ft. deep.
Chambers, S. W.....	Wood, any amount of it in this district. Plenty of water ; a spring for home use, and a spring creek for cattle.
Bailey, Z.....	Wood, rather scarce, but coal, which is superior, is easily got at Railroad Station. Plenty of spring and river water, wells 10 ft.
Black, G. R.....	Poplar ; any quantity three miles off. Plenty of water and good well, 38 ft. deep.
Champion Brothers...	Dry oak and poplar ; not difficult to obtain. Generally plenty of water, one well 5 ft. and another 16 ft.
McKenzie, D.....	Poplar fuel. We have plenty yet, handy by. The Arrow River runs through my farm. I have a spring at my house.
Fraser, D.....	Wood getting scarce ; expect to use coal soon. Plenty of water. Ponds and wells 14 ft. and 30 ft. deep. Any amount in latter, could not be bailed dry.
Farmer, W. A.....	Wood and coal. River water.
King, M.....	Wood from Qu'Appelle, and coal at $9.00 per ton on Canadian Pacific Railway. Water is very scarce, and draw it five miles. Have no well yet.
Thompson, S.....	Wood ; from three to five miles off. Plenty of water. Beaver Creek runs through the farm. Wells are from 8 to 12 ft. round here.
Anderson, George....	Wood, abundance in this district ; the Weed Hills, Woolf Hills and Qu'Appelle being very adjacent and well timbered. Price to townspeople 12s. per cord. We depend on slough water in summer for stock. Wells range from 6 to 35 ft. in depth.
McDougall, A. G.....	Wood. Coal this year $6.50 per ton. Plenty of water from well 14 feet deep .
Tate, James.....	Coal in winter, wood in summer, both of which are easily obtainable. Get water from a never-failing spring.
McMurtry, Thos.....	We use coal, it is quite handy. We get water from a well about 12 ft. deep.
McCaughey, J. S.....	Coal and wood, easy to obtain. Water from well 25 to 40 ft. deep.
Heaslip, J. J.....	Coal from Souris, 18 miles from here ; not difficult to obtain. Plenty of water from a well 15 ft. deep.
Bolton, F.....	Poplar and oak wood in abundance ; haul three miles. Wells 28 ft. deep. Ponds for cattle in summer.
Campbell, Robert.....	We get our fire wood, fencing and building timber from the Riding Mountain, four miles to draw. We get our water from Stoney Creek, a spring creek rising in the mountain and running all the year round.
Paynter, J. E.....	Wood, difficult to obtain. Plenty of water from a well 7 ft.
McEwen, D.....	Wood at present, but intend using coal for winter. Expect to get it at Brandon, about $7 (28s.) per ton. Plenty of water, well and sloughs. Wells, one 20 ft. another 35 ft.
Connerson, J.....	All oak wood ; in abundance. Water in abundance all the year round from "Dead Horse Creek."
Kennedy, Thos.....	Wood, not difficult to obtain in my case, but some have to buy. It costs about $2.50 per cord. Plenty of water. Have a good spring creek.
Johnston, Jas.....	Wood and coal. Have had no difficulty so far to obtain supply. I have a nice creek crossing farm, but supply buildings by wells from 10 to 15 ft. First-class water.
McLean, J. A.....	Poplar, oak and ash ; very easy to obtain. I have to dig for water, the depth is from 8 to 12 ft.

Grain Crops.

The following tables, taken from official sources, will show at a glance the average yield in bushels per acre of the crops of Manitoba during the last six years :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883-1884.	General Average.
Wheat.....	32	26¾	26⅓	26¾	29⅓	30	32	27	29
Oats	51	59¾	59¾	58	57¾	59	51	56	56
Barley.....	41	40¾	63	37⅔	41	40	37	35	42
Peas	32	32	34	32¼	38½	38	—	30	34
Rye	—	30	30	40	40	35	—	—	35
Potatoes	229	304	308	302	318	320	278	259	287
Turnips	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583	583
Carrots.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	400
Flax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28

The following are the chief averages of the chief wheat-growing countries of the World, as officiallly given for a series of years :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Manitoba, average yield per acre in bushels.....	29	42	56
Great Britain and Ireland.....	28·8	34·2	43·2
Minnesota (the Empire Wheat State of the Union)..	11·4	32·5	35·6
United States.....	13	—	—
Ontario.....	13·6	24·67	39
South Australia.....	8	—	—
Wisconsin.....	11·3	24·5	28·6
Iowa	6·6	20·8	26·2
Ohio.....	13·3	16·4	27·7
Indiana.....	10·8	26	23
Illinois.....	8·2	15·5	33·4

Asked as to the probable yield per acre of their wheat, barley, and oats crops, farmers replied as follows :—

Name.	Yield of Wheat per acre in bushels.	Barley.	Oats.
Sheppard, Joseph	About 40		About 50.
Stevenson, T. W	40		Partly 70 and partly 40.
Little, James	Average 40		Average 70.
Morton, Thos. L	40 at least, I had 45 last year	40	50.
McLean, John A	40	40	Some 60 and some 80.
Paul, James M	About 35	About 30	About 50.
Rutherford, Jonathan	35	25	46.
Wat, James	35	50	65.
Boulding, G. T	Expect 35		Expect 70.
Stowards, R. C	35		
Day, John F	35	50	60.
Leitch, Angus	35		60.
Daniels, Joseph	About 35		
Reid, E. J	32	40	50.
Bobier, Thos.	32, very good	40	50 to 60.
McKenzie, Kenneth	32		About 45.
Todd, P. R	32	30	50.
McBean, Angus	About 30 or 40	About 40 or 50	About 80.
Harris James	From 30 to 35	40 to 50	50 to 80.
Osborne, Daniel	Between 35 and 40		About 60.
Slater, Charles B	30 to 35		40 to 50.
Wright, Charles	Between 30 and 35	35	60.
Proctor, Henry	Average about 30	Black barley average 25	Average 50, good crop.
Smith, W. P	A certain 30	40 last year	70 at least.
Robertson, P	30	35	35.
Lothian, James	30		60.
Bruce, George	30	Over 40, I should think, not thrashed yet	Badly wasted by hail storm.
Webster, A	30	30 on this sea4on's breaking	40 on this season's breaking.
Downie, John	30	50, the best I ever saw	60 to 70.
Sirett, W. F	30	40	40. They did not do well this year; too dry in the spring.
Young, John M. L	30	I have none; but my neighbors will yield about 45	50 to 60.
McRae, Roderick	30		60.
Armstrong, Geo	30 last year, and my crop is better this year		70.
Finlay, James	30	30	40.
Deyell, John	30	50	About 60.
Bailey, Zachary	30	40	60.
Patterson, Abr	30	35	50.
Howey, Wm	30	40	60.
Grigg, S	30	50	50.
Elliott, T. D	On account of a dry spring it will not go over 30	About 40	A dry spring makes a small yield, say 35.

Name.	Yield of wheat per ache in bushels.	Barley.	Oats.
Chester, A.	Certainly expect 30.	40.	50 to 60
Obee, F.	30.	35.	50
Muirhead, Thos.	Average will be 30.	Average 30.	Average 50
McIntosh, Archd.	30.	Good maturity.	50
Hall, P.	30.	.	60
Speers, A. R.	30.	40.	70
Mitchell, Jno.	Expect average, probably 28 or 30.	50 or 55.	Probably 40
Miller, Solomon.	About 28.	40.	Between 50 and 60
Hope, Geo.	28.	30.	50
McLane, A. M.	About 28.	35 on Spring backsetting.	25, on Spring backsetting
Gibson, John.	I expect it will yiled 26, as it is a good crop.	.	50
Thompson, S.	30.	40.	About 45
Haney, A. W.	26 on land broken last year, not backset.	.	75, on land broken last year, and not backset.
Hall, W. B.	25 to 30.	About 30.	About 40
McKellar	.	40.	40
Harrison, D. H.	25 to 30.	About 30.	50 to 60
Taylor, Wm.	25 to 30.	Fully 50.	About 40
Stevenson, G. B.	25, and likely 30.	.	Only about 40; last year I had 65
Heaslip, J. J.	25 to 30.	About 25.	From 50 to 70
Coay, Thomas.	25 to 30.	.	About 50 or 60 on average
Pollard, Alfd.	Averaging 25.	Averaging 60.	Averaging 50
McGhee, James.	25.	35.	40
Austin, A., senr.	About 25.	.	About 40
Purdy, Thos.	Estimated at 25.	25; land not well tilled	40, badly tilled; on account of dry weather, last year sod did not rot.
Smith, Wm.	About 25.	40.	40
Lang, Rbt.	25.	35.	45

Roots and Vegetables.

All root crops yield well, turnips standing next to potatoes in area of cultivation. They are in no reported instance infested by flies or other insects. Mangold-wurzels and carrots are not cultivated as field crops to any great extent.

All garden vegetables produce prolific crops, and the Province sustains an extraordinary reputation for their production. During recent years a very large and general increase has taken place in the acreage devoted to the cultivation of garden products. In the earlier years of the Province's history new settlers had but little time to devote to gardening, but once having got their farms into good working order, they are devoting more attention to it, with most satisfactory results.

The following are instances taken from farmers' reports of successes in the growth of vegetables, and in conjunction with these reports it must be remembered that very few, if any; of these farmers used special means to produce these results. The question asked was : " What yields of vegetables have you had, and what is your experience in raising them ?" For postal address of each settler, see pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Name.	Answer, in bushels per acre.
Dicken, George.....	Have had carrots 12 inches round, and grown cucumbers successfully in the open. Beans and potatoes very good, better than I ever raised in England with 20 years' experience. Turnips very good, and mangolds good.
Yardley, Henry.....	Potatoes, 300. I have grown in the garden beans, peas, carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbage (several kinds), onions. With attention all do well.
Proctor, Henry.....	Potatoes, 300, well manured; turnips, 600, well manured. Carrots and peas, beans and flax, have also done well in small lots. I have grown almost all kinds of vegetables with the best results.
Knight, W. G.....	Potatoes, about 160. All kinds of garden produce grow luxuriously; that is, all and every kind that can be grown in England, and do not require manure for some years.
Jeffrey, William.....	I have grown almost all kinds, and the quality is splendid
Blythe, R.....	Potatoes, 150, on the breaking; my beans were frozen. The first year it is not well to sow vegetables on the breaking, except for home use; otherwise, aftere the ground has been properly worked, nearly all vegetables thrive well,
Field, Edward.....	Potatoes, 300; turnips, from 500 to 700. Carrots, peas and beans, I have only grown on a small scale; the yield is good. Vegetables are a great success in this country, and come on very rapidly. I have grown potatoes, onions, carrots, beets, corn, cucumbers, parsnips, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, melon; in fact same as we grow in England.
Pollard, Alfred.....	Potatoes, 300. An abundant crop of turnips, carrots, peas and beans. My vegetables have this year generally been a failure. I have grown almost every description of vegetables with great success.
Orr, James D.....	Potatoes, 300; turnips, 400. I have only grown vegetables in the garden, but they all do extremely well.
Lothian, James.....	Potatoes, 300. Have raised cabbages, carrots, onions and beet, all of which did well. With a little experience of the climate, I believe gardening can be made a success in all sorts of vegetables.
McGhee, Jas.....	Potatoes, 100. This country is second to none for vegetables.
Gibson, Wm.....	Potatoes, 200. Cabbage, Scotch kail, rhubarb, onions, carrots, turnips, parsley, peas, pumpkins and sage, all do well with climate and soil. We have used potatoes two months after planting them.
Bruce, George.....	Potatoes, 400. I have grown almost every kind of cabbage and garden stuff you can mention. I have lifted cabbage this fall 20 lbs. in weight.
Mitchell, John.....	Potatoes, 180. Turnips, carrots, onions, beets, parsnips, parsley, lettuce, and radishes all grow well. I have not made such headway with cabbage. Rhubarb grows splendidly.
Middleton, Alex.....	Ifind no difficulty in growing any of the vegetables I was acquainted with in Scotland. They all require to be sown early in the season.

Name.	Answer, in bushels per acre.
Perley, W. D.....	Potatoes grow splendidly, and of fine quality, without manure. Carrots will grow fine, but have not had much experience. Peas grow splendidly. I believe manure would help and produce a large crop, but for quality, the present can't be excelled.
Prat, Jno.....	Have some parsnips grown on land which had a crop of peas and potatoes on it last, and no manure was put on it, and took one or two potatoes, a week ago, which were 2½ inches in diameter, and long in proportion.
Miller, Solomon.....	otatoes, 400; turnips, 750.
McGill, George.....	Potatoes average 250 bushels (of 60 lbs.) per acre. Never saw a better crop of potatoes, in any country, than I have this year. Turnips, carrots, peas, beans and flax, are good.
Smith, William.....	Potatoes, 300; turnips, 800. Have also grown carrots, parsnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflowers, pumpkins, melons, citrons, cucumbers, lettuce, squash, tomatoes and raddish.
Ingram, W. A.....	Potatoes, 300 to 500; turnips, carrots and beans do well; peas 30, and flax 20. Everything in the way of vegetables does immensely, except Indian corn and tomatoes, which I do not find as yet a success.
Lawrie, J. M.....	Potatoes, 250. Only raised turnips and carrots in garden, but they would do well here. My experience is that vegetables cannot be raised more successfully in any other country
Doyle, W. A.....	Potatoes, about 250; peas about 25. Have never seen vegetables equal to those of Manitoba. We cannot raise squash melons or pumpkins to maturity, however. Carrots, beets, maize, onions, salsify, celery, chicory, radishes and cucumbers all do unusually well with us.
Sheppard, Jos.....	Potatoes, 200; peas 60 lbs. per acre. Vegetables very good; you can raise every kind to perfection.
Stevenson, T. W.....	Potatoes 300. Turnips not attended to, would have produced 400 or 500 bushels per acre. I never saw as fine vegetables anywhere else, except turnips.
Depell, John....T....	Potatoes, 359, turnips 800 Peas do well. Vegetables do very well.
Walker, J. C.....	Potatoes 300, turnips 600, carrots 300, peas 30 and beans 40. Have grown with good results; potatoes, turnips, mangold-wurtzels, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, radishes, cabbages, cauliflowers, and many others
Mooney, Jno.....	Potatoes from 300 to 400. Turnips 600, and peas 30. All vegetables do well. Have also grown carrots, beets, cabbage, tomatoes, squash, citrons, onions, rhubarb and pumpkins.
Hornor, T. R.....	I never saw vegetables grown to better success than here; in fact, they are the surest crops we can grow. I have grown potatoes, turnips, carrots and beets with perfect satisfaction.
Davis, Jno. B.....	Potatoes 300, turnips 600, carrots 600, peas 30, beans 25, and flax 30. Have also grown cabbage, beets, tomatoes, radishes, onions, salsify, pie plant, lettuce, pumpkins, grapes, artichokes, pepper, and parsnips.
Powers, C. F.....	Potatoes, 200; turnips, 500; carrots, 400; peas, 30. Beans do well. All vegetables can be grown with great success.
Rutherford, J.....	Potatoes, 350; turnips, 600 to 800; carrots, 400 to 500; and peas, 40 to 50. I have grown successfully :—Cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, lettuce, radishes, beans, &c.

Name.	Answer, in bushels per acre.
Bobier, Thos.....	Potatoes, about 300. Turnips generally have not done well this year, the weather being very dry when they were sown in the spring. I never grew any except in the garden; these are excellent. Have grown peas two years; they do first-class here. Beans can be grown here in abundance. I have grown the finest potatoes that I ever grew in my life, both in quantity and quality. Carrots, cabbage, cauliflowers, and other garden stuff grown in this country are of the very best quality.
Patterson, Abr.....	Potatoes, from 250 to 300, and turnips, 500. Carrots average 450. All kinds of vegetables grow well. I have also grown beet, onions, radishes, cabbage, cauliflower, melon, citron, and cucumbers.
Fraser, D. D.....	Potatoes, turnips, carrots, peas, beans, and flax do very well, without any care and trouble. If the seed is only sown early, with care and cultivatton, the yield is enormous.
Osborne, Daniel.....	Potatoes. 200 bushels from half acre. The yield of turnips and carrots was poor, owing to the drought in the spring. Flax was good. Vegetables did fairly. All cullender vegetables do well here.
Harrison, D. H.....	Potatoes 300, really magnificent. Also turnips, carrots and mangolds; the latter yield well. Cabbages and cauliflowers do well.
Thompson, S.....	Potatoes about 350. I had nine waggon loads (about 30 bushels each) of turnips off half an acre last year. Carrots, 500; peas 50 bushels off two acres one year; beans. 40 to 60; flax 15; all kinds do well here—cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, melons, cucumbers. &c. Onions do splendidly. Tomatoes are not a success; we have lots of them, but they are green yet (September).
Stevenson, G. B.....	My potatoes are the best I ever saw in this country. Turnips, very heavy yield, also carrots; peas 30. This equals any country for thc growth of vegetation. Have grown beets, onions, melons, citrons, cucumbers, pumpkins, tomatoes, radishes, celery and lettuces.
Stirton, James.....	Potatoes, 400, and Peas 40 All garden vegetables usually grown on a farm, grow first class. Onions and cabbages grow extra large and are of fine quality.
Slater, C. B.....	I had a fair crop of potatoes this year. My turnips were poor on breaking. The yield of carrots was good, but frost killed my beans. Carrots, cabbages, onions, parsnips, potatoes and beets are all doing well.
Burgess, J. W.....	Potatoes 500, turnips 1,000. Have also grown beets.
Connerson, James,....	Potatoes 200, turnips about 250, and peas and beans from 14 to 15. I think I could raise about 300 bushels of carrots per acre. Vegetables grow first-class. Sweet corn, cabbages, carrots and long and turnip beets grow to perfection, tomatoes splendidly; onions in abundance. Have also grown celery, musk and water melons, &c. Took $15 prize money two years ago.
Rawson, James.....	Yield of potatoes and turnips heavy; carrots are simply immense; peas are not good here, the land is too heavy; beans do well, and flax yields from 20 to 30. This is a splendid country for vegetables. I have also grown mangold-wurtzels, onions, beets, parsnips, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, citrons, squash, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, radishes, kail, brussels sprouts, lettuce, salsify and mushrooms. I have the Provincial Diploma for the best collection of garden vegetables.

Name.	Answer, in bushels per acre.
Chambers, W.....	Potatoes 300, turnips 1,000, and white Belgian carrots 500. Drought affected my peas this year, but they will yield 25; beans do well here. A little capital invested in flax seed culture and the manufacture of twine or cord for our self-binding machines, would result in great wealth. Onions, table carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, radishes, lettuces, melons, tomatoes, peas, parsley, and all sorts of garden and field vegetables can be grown here to perfection; at least, that is my usual experience.
Bole, J.....	Potatoes 300. All kinds of vegetables do well in the North-West when the ground is properly prepared.
Day, S. D. A.....	Potatoes about 400; turnips 600, and peas 20. Have very fine cabbage, carrots, turnips, beans, parsnips, beets, onions, lettuce, spinach, rhubarb, radishes and cucumbers. Have raised tomatoes and Indian corn, but not with success.
McDonald, W, M.....	Potatoes 500; turnips 1,000, and peas 30.
McLean, J. A.....	Potatoes 409, sometimes more; turnips from 400 to 600. Peas and beans do well. Any and every kind of vegetable does wonderfully well in this country. I believe there is no better country in the konwn world that can come up to the country for vegetables.
Speers, A. R.....	Potatoes 400, turnips 1,000, peas 30, flax 40. Carrots remarkably good crop; beans yield splendid.

The Use of Manure.

Fertilisers are not used in the North-West, for they are not needed, and common manure is used but sparingly. The land is, indeed, in most cases, so rich that the using of it during the first years of cultivation would be apt to encourage the growth of straw, and make the crops too rank. After the second year manure in limited quantities may be used with advantage to prevent any exhaustion of the land.

This is the general experience of settlers to be found related with their opinions on many other useful subjects in an additional pamphlet, to be had free on application to Mr. Begg, Canadian Pacific Offices, 88 Cannon Street, London :—"When you have it, put it on your light land, don't waste it; but it is not necessary for years." One settler, Mr. William Gibson, of Loganstone Farm, Wolseley says : "I have used manure to a few potatoes to try the effect it had along with others planted without manure, and they did no better with it."

Stock Raising and the Hay Supply.

The general healthiness of the climate and the favorable conditions for feeding horses, cattle, and sheep, make stock-raising a most profitable industry. The boundless prairies, covered with luxuriant grasses, giving an unusually large yield, and the cool nights for which Manitoba is famous, are most beneficial features in regard to stock; and the remarkable dryness and healthiness of the winter tend to make cattle fat and well-conditioned. The easy access to good water is another advantage in stock-raising. The

abundance of hay almost everywhere makes it an easy matter for farmers to winter their stock ; and in addition to this there is, and always will be, a ready home market for beef.

Owing to the abundance and excellence of prairie hay, little has hitherto been done in the cultivation of grasses, though what small quantity is cultivated is largely of the Timothy and Hungarian classes. The average yield of hay per acre is 2½ to 3 tons ; sometimes 4 tons are gathered, and in wet seasons as many as five tons. The crop of 1882 was an abundant one, and was generally saved in good condition, while in 1883 almost a double yield was gathered.

On these points the experience of settlers is especially valuable. Their statements answer the questions :." How many horses and cattle have you ? Have you plenty of hay, and do cattle thrive on the wild prairie grasses ? How do your animals thrive in winter, and where do you stock them ?" For postal address of each settler, see pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Name.	Answer.
Dickin, George.....	17 cattle. Can cut 20 tons, and can get other on goverment land. Cattle do equally as well as they did in pasture in England ; they thrive well in winter with the same shelter they get there, pole and hay stable.
Hind, Brothers.....	1 horse and ten head of cattle. Yes. Cattle do well ; wintered first class.
Urton, W. S.....	5 horses and 1 cow. Yes. Cattle do splendidly, better than on English hay. They are stabled in winter during very bad days, but are turned out most days.
Yardly, Henry.....	I have 3 oxen and 2 yearling steers. I have sufficient hay for 20 head of cattle ; they thrive first class. Last winter I took 12 head of cattle from a neighbor. They came out in the spring eqnal to when I was in England. I kept them in open sheds with yards last winter. My neighbour has his in stables, and they do not do as well as mine.
Philips, S	30 horses and 20 head of cattle. Plenty of hay ; cattle get fat in summer on the prairie grasses. I house them in a log stable during winter.
Hutchison, A.....	20 head of cattle, 3 horses, 19 sheep, and 2 pigs. Yes ; cattle get very fat on the prairie grass in summer ; the do well in the stable in winter. I fed them on hay alone last winter ; this winter I intend using grain and roots in small quantities.
Mercer, Jas.....	9 head of cattle at the present time. Plenty of hay. Cattle thrive well on wild grasses. I have wintered over twice the above number of cattle. I stable young cattle ; large cattle run loose in open sheds.
Knight, W. G.....	No horses, 45 head of cattle. Plenty of hay. My thoroughbred short-horns have nothing but the wild grasses of the country, and they are in splendid condition, in fact quite fat. I should take a prize for Christmas beef in England ; the beef cannot be beaten. Cattle thrive well in winter, on hay only. Some are in stables and some out.
Field, Edward.....	Plenty of hay. Cattle undoubtedly thrive well in winter, and get very fat in summer. Both horses and cattle do well in the winter in the stable at night. Heifers, steers, &c., in open sheds. Native horses and half-bred horses thrive well out on the prairie all winter, if you have no work for them.

Name.	Answer.
Pollard, Alfred	A scarcity of hay in this part. Cattle thrive wonderfully. I house them in winter, and feed them on straw, hay, and roots.
Robertson, P.....	3 horses and 12 cattle. Plenty of prairie hay, and cattle do well on it. They get on well in stable in winter. I let them out every day, if possible.
Cowlord, C.....	67 cattle and 3 horses. Cattle do all that I can wish. I winter them in log stables.
Gibson, Wm.....	3 horses, 2 colts, 1 pair of oxen, 2 cows. 1 bull. and 2 sheep. I have hay in abundance ; cut it this summer 66 inches long ; and cattle get fat on it without any other seed in winter. I winter cattle in log stables, and they get nothing but hay. Horses have hay, with a little oats.
Bruce, George	18 head of cattle. They do well on prairie hay, and do well all winter.
Middleton, Alex.....	2 work oxen and cow and 2 calves. Hay has been difficult to put up owing to light crop. Cattle thrive on wild grass. When well housed ; they thrive well in winter on hay and water, with a little salt.
Warnock, Wm	3 horses and 15 cattle. I have enough hay for present stock ; they do better on wild hay. I winter my horses and milk cows in stable ; steers and young stock in shed open to south, and they thrive well.
Reid, Alex	Plenty of hay. Cattle do splendidly on the wild grasses, better than on some hay. They thrive well in winter ; I stable them at night and let them out during the day.
Fraser, John.....	7 head of cattle and team of horses. Plenty of hay, and cattle come out fat on with nothing but prairie hay in spring ; they do well in stable in winter.
Perley, W. D.....	I have only a small stock, but they do fine in winter. I have not much hay, but the prairie grass all over the N.W. far exceeds the best quality of cultivated hay in the East. I never saw so fine and fat animals as this prairie grass will make.
Malhiot, Z.....	18 horses. Plenty of hay ; and cattle are doing very well. I winter them in a frame stable, and they do first-class.
McGill, Geo.....	2 horses. 3 cows, and some young stock Cattle winter better on prairie hay in this climate than they do in Ontario. A better name for it would be "lawn hay," a quality well understood in Europe. I keep the cattle in rough weather in winter, and they winter easily.
Grimmett, D. W.	1 yoke of oxen and 2 ponies. Plenty of very nutritious hay. Cattle fatten on it in winter. I can put it up at 200 dols. per ton, and make money. I winter my stock in sod and strew stable, and they thrive well, that is, when I fatten them.
Purdy, Thos. F.....	6 horses, 4 oxen, 2 cows, and 2 yearlings. Hay plenty in certain localities. Cattle do splendidly ; never saw them get so fat on grass. I have a barn 16 by 45 dug in bank ; it will house 16 head, horses and cattle. Loft on top ; will hold 10 tons of hay. The cattle do well in winter.
Downie, Jno.....	2 horses and 12 cattle. Plenty of hay ; cattle fed on the hay here are fit for the butcher in spring. I keep them in winter most generally in stables ; they are rolling fat in the spring on hay and water.
McBeen, A.....	15 horses and 50 cattle. Cattle thrive well on wild grasses ; I winter them all inside and they thrive very well, where feed can be obtained.

Name.	Answer.
Sirett, Wm. F.....	4 horses and seven head of cattle. Plenty of hay; cattle do better here than on the cultivated grasses or in the woods of Ontario. I stable them at night in the winter and keep them in a yard in the daytime; they thrive well. I milked my cows nearly all winter, bull and young stock lived at the straw stack all winter.
Doyle, W. A.....	2 horses and 47 head of cattle and hogs. Plenty of hay; my cattle do not seem to want anything but the wild hay if well cured, and they winter well without buildings, if in tinchel out of wind. The working bullocks, milk cows, and calves are stabled in winter, the balance have sheds as windbraks severely, and a belt of Tinchel to shelter from winds also.
Lang, Robert.....	10 horses and 35 horned grades which do well. Plenty of hay. Never saw cattle do better; my stock does well in log stables during winter.
Riddle, Robt.....	2 horses and head of cattle. I have an abundance of hay. Cattle do well. I winter my stock in the open-air sheds, and they thrive well.
Pollock, John.....	I have 1 yoke of cattle. Plenty of hay, and cattle do very well on it without grain They do splendidly in winter in a stable of sods or logs.
Powers, C. F.....	10 horses, 10 cattle and 20 sheep. I have 20 acres of Timothy, plenty of wild hay. Cattle all do well. I winter my stock in stables made from logs, and covered with straw. Cattle and sheep do better than in Ontario.
Rutherford, J..... ...	2 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 3 cows, 2 two year olds, 1 one year old, and 5 calves. I winter my stock in the house when very cold, otherwise let them have their liberty, as stock thrive best to get their liberty to move about.
Bobier, Thomas.....	I cut 100 tons of hay (handless). Thousands of cattle in Ontario, and had 600 acres under pasture there, but never had cattle do so well in Ontario Cattle and horses do very well in winter, and the great reason is that there are no rain or sleet storms here during winter. I winter my stock in a stable built of poplar posts sunk in ground, sided with lumber and sodded, covered with poles and straw.
Little, James.....	All kinds of stock do well here. There is all the hay that I require. I winter my stock in stables, and some out of doors where there is shelter.
McKnight, R.....	4 horses and 29 cattle. Anv amount of hay. Cattle do well on prairie grass. In winter I stable my stock at nights, and run out during days; they are no trouble to keep fat.
Vandervoort, Geo.....	3 horses and 2 cows. There is a goodly supply of hay, and cattle thrive better on wild hay than they do on cultivated. In winter I stable horses and milch cows, but let the young run in an open shed around the straw stack. They thrive splendidly, only I think horses require a little more grain than they do in Ontario.
Black, G. R.....	9 horses and cattle. No hay, but cattle do exceedingly well on the wild grasses. I stable my stock in winter with straw and a little grain. I have no trouble.
Howey, Wm.....	4 horses, and 8 head of cattle; lots of hay; cattle keep fat on it all the winter. I winter my cows in stables, young stock outside, and they do well.
Gilmour, H. C.....	We have a team of horses, and 28 head of cattle. We have plenty of hay, and cattle do exceedingly well on it. They winter well in a log stable on the open prairie.

Name.	Answer.
Hartney, J. H.....	11 horses, 2 mules and 4 head cattle. Plenty of hay, and horned cattle thrive exceedingly well on prairie hay. Up to this time I have wintered my stock in log stable, covered with poles and straw, and they thrive well.
Smart. George.....	2 horses and 5 cattle. Plenty of hay, and cattle thrive well on wild grass. In winter I feed my stock on prairie hay, and let them run at straw stack. They are as fat in the spring as in Ontario in the fall.
Elliott, T. D.....	13 horse kind and 10 of cattle. Plenty of hay, and cattle do well. They all do well in winter in sheds made of straw.

Sheep Raising.

Sheep-growing is now becoming an important industry in the Canadian North-West, and the climatic conditions are such as to render the yield of wool much finer and the fibre considerably shorter than that from the same class or breed of sheep elsewhere. Sheep have been entirely free from disease in the North-West, and foot-rot has never occurred so far as can be ascertained.

"Do sheep thrive in the Canadian North-West, and is sheep-raising profitable?"

In answering this question 57 *settlers replied "Yes."* The replies of the others are given below. The full name and postal address of each settler are given on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Name.	Answer.
Dicken, G.....	Yes, only cannot get them here to suit the settlers in small lots.
Urton, W. S.....	They thrive well and are very profitable.
Yardley, H.....	In my opinion sheep will do well; very profitable.
Hutchinson, A.....	Am testing the above now, and believe they will both thrive and be profitable.
Proctor, H.....	Very profitable and do well.
Mercer, J.....	Yes, sheep thrive well and are profitable.
Lawrence, J.....	Yes. I don't think there is anything that will pay better. They do much better than in England or Ontario.
Pollard, A.....	Should like to go in for this branch largely, if means were forthcoming.
Robertson, P.....	Sheep require a great deal of attention in this country. No doubt they could be raised to pay well here.

Name.	Answer.
Upjohn, F.....	In this location they do well. No stock pays so well, and they are neither trouble or cost.
Harward, F.....	Sheep are scarce, but do well. I find them unprofitable for want of mills in my neigbourhood.
McGhee, J.....	They do very well. Sheep raising is very profitable.
Bruce, G.....	Sheep thrive well here and are very profitable.
Warnock, Wm.....	Yes; have found them do splendidly, with fair profit.
Fraser, John.....	Yes, sheep do well; very profitable.
Grang, J.	Yes, for those who have capital to put into it.
Purdy, T. F.....	Sheep do well; very profitable at present.
Davis, W. H	Sheep thrive well, but would not pay in this part yet, as there are no woollen manufactories in this part.
Rogers, T.....	Sheep, I feel sure, will do well, and be profitable.
Downie, J.....	The best sheep I ever saw were raised in Manitoba. I saw mutton with three inches of fat on the rib. Sheep raising is profitable.
Anderson, Geo.....	I have some sheep; they thrive well, and would be profitable.
Young, J. M. L.....	Sheep do well in some parts, but the spear grass in some places gets into their wool, and is severe on them.
Doyle, W. A.....	Yes; will be profitable when market for wool is obtained.
Armstrong, Geo.....	Yes, particularly well, being profitable for mutton.
Walker, J. C.....	Sheep do well and pay well.
Riddle, R.....	They thrive well and are profitable.
Wat, J.....	Yes, if we had a market for wool.
Powers, C. F.....	I think the most profitable of any stock.
Rutherford, J.....	Thrive well and are profitable to those who have them.
Carter, T.....	Where there is no spear grass they do well and pay well.
Bobier, T.....	They do well, and will pay the man that raises them, as the wool and meat are needed in the country.
Warren, R. T.....	Thrive well.
Mcknight, R.....	Sheep do well, they are a paying stock.
Chambers, S. W.....	Sheep thrive well. Nothing I know of would be more profitable.
Patterson, A.....	Sheep thrive well, and I think would be profitable if there were more.
Little, J.....	Sheep thrive well and are very profitable.
McLennan, T.....	Yes, sheep thrive, and sheep raising is profitable. It would be more so if there were wool factories in this neighbourhood. Good inducements for some enterprizing man.
McKenzie, D.....	Sheep do well; they are profitable.
Gilmour, H. C	I have a small flock of sheep, and they do exceedingly well. I think it very profitable.
Ogletree, F.....	They thrive well, but I do not consider them very profitable at present.
Harris, J.....	Sheep have been tried in this country and do very well, and are profitable.
Smart, G.....	Yes; no demand for wool, as yet, in this part, else it would pay better.
Elliott, T. D.....	This is a first-class sheep country.
Shirk, J. M.....	Yes, it is considered profitable.
Chester, A.....	There are not many sheep here. What there are do well.
Lambert, W. M	Sheep do well and are profitable.
Boulding, G. W.....	Do well, with profit.
McIntyre, J.....	Sheep thrive well and are profitable.
Wagner, W.....	Yes, and pay well. Farmers get from 12 to 14 cents per pound in carcase.

Name.	Answer.
Nelson, R.....	Yes, they do well and will pay.
Stirton, J.....	Sheep do splendidly, and pay better to raise than any other stock.
Cox, J. T.....	Sheep thrive well in different parts of the conntry.
McDonell, D.....	Sheep raising is very profitable, if on a high scale.
Wilson, J.....	They thrive well.
Heaney, J.....	Do very well and pay well.
Fargey, J. H.....	It is a first-class country for sheep raising.
Connerson, J.....	Yes, very well and profitable by keeping them dry in winter.
Rorison, W. D.....	No, unless on cultivated land.
McKenzie, K.....	They thrive well and will be profitable.
Kennedy, T...	Yes, I believe it would be profitable if properly attended to.
Harris, A. B.....	They thrive well, but get too fat to breed to advantage. No fair trial has yet been made in this vicinity.
Bartley, N.....	Sheep are considered very profitable and thrive well.
Chambers, W.....	All the sheep I have seen are doing well and will be profitable.
Garratt and Ferguson.	Yes, they thrive well and it will profitable to keep them.
Todd, P. R.....	Our sheep do exceedingly well ; they run the prairie in summer, and are under shed in winter.
Sutherland, W. R.....	Sheep thrive well and are profitable.
Hoard, C.....	They do splendidly.
Speers, A. R.....	Yes, very profitable.
Cox, W.	Sheep thrive very well and are found to be very profitable.

Horses, Pigs and Poultry.

The raising of horses has not as yet assumed any considerable proportions, though what has been done in this direction has met with success. There are few countries where the horses have such immunity from the diseases of stock as they have in the North-West.

As to pigs, the Berkshire breed seems best suited to the country, as the pigs of this class mature rapidly and fatten easily, living on the grass and making good pork in six or seven months with proper feeding. The breeding and fattening of pigs increased considerably in 1882 and subsequent years, and no disease was reported among them.

Poultry do exceedingly well in the North-West, especially turkeys, owing to the dryness of the climate. Manitoba is itself the home of the wild duck, goose and chicken, and those who devote care and attention to the raising of poultry are sure of a good return.

It is important to add that no disease of a contagious or infectious character exists among the cattle and sheep of the North-West, and that every care is taken by the Provincial Governments to promote the interest of breeders. Among the more recent measures adopted is the appointment of veterinary surgeons in each county, to look after the interests of stock raisers, and to carry out the stringent regulations now in force to prevent the introduction of disease among cattle and horses.

Raising of Bees.

Apiculture is successfully carried on in the North-West, as bees require a clear, dry atmosphere and a rich harvest of flowers ; if the air is damp, or the weather cloudy, they will not work so well. Another reason why they work less in a warm climate is that the honey gathered remains fluid for sealing a longer time, and if gathered faster than it thickens, it sours and spoils. The clear bright skies, dry air and rich flora are therefore well adapted to bee culture.

Fruits.

Wild fruits, attaining to great perfection, abound in Manitoba and the North-West. Wild plums, grapes, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries, cranberries. and other berries of various kinds abound and are of luscious quality. Little attention has hitherto been paid to fruit growing, owing to the time of settlers being too much occupied with the important work of erecting buildings, and getting their lands fairly under cultivation, but as the general improvement of the farms progresses, fruit culture will doubtless receive its due share of attention. Following are but a few representative statements from farmers on the subject ; a remarkable array of testimony on the subject may be found in the pamphlet to be had free on application to Mr. Begg, Canadiant Pacific Railway Offices, 88 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

" Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and in fact all small fruits, bear in the greates abundance and give every promise of being very profitable.

" W. A. FARMER. Headingly."

" Planted twenty apple trees two years ago, which are growing very well.

" ARTHUR J. MOORE, Nelsonville."

" I have over 1,000 apple trees doing very well, and also excellent black currants.

" JAMES ARMSON, High Bluff."

"Strawberry, raspberry, brambleberry, gooseberry, black currant, cherry, cranberry, saskatoonberry, and others. Mrs. Gibson has made over 100 lbs. of jelly this summer from wild fruit.

"WILLIAM GIBSON, Loganstone Farm, Wolseley."

" I planted this spring currants, gooseberries, and mulberries, and so far they are doing well.

" JOHN PRAT, Rounthwaite."

" Currants, gooseberries, strawberries, plums, cherries, raspberries, huckleberries, in profusion. Only commencing with apple trees and cultivated fruits ; going in for a nursery.

" THOMAS ROGERS, Railway View Farm, Moose Jaw."

" Plums, black, white, and red currants, strawberries, raspberries, and saskatoons. Rhubarb does remarkably well.

" W. F. SIRETT, Glendale, P. O."

Hops.

Wild hops, pronounced by brewers to be of excellent quality for brewing purposes, attain to a luxuriant growth in nearly every portion of Manitoba, the soil and climate being apparently thoroughly suited to them. Hops from these parts have for some time past commanded good prices, and the cultivation of the hop plant is believed to be most profitable to the grower. A resident settler, writing on this subject, says :—

"Hops will do well cultivated. I have planted wild hops out of the bush into my garden along the fence and trained on poles, bearing as full and fine and as large as any I ever saw at Yalding and Staplehurst, in Kent, England.

"LOUIS DUNESING (Emerson.)"

Flax and Hemp.

These important crops were cultivated to a considerable extent by old settlers many years ago, the product being of excellent quality ; but the universal complaint at that time was the want of a market, or of machinery to work up the raw material, and this led them to discontinue this important branch of husbandry. Its cultivation has been renewed extensively by the Russian Mennonite settlers, on whose reserves in the southern portion of Manitoba a considerable quantity is produced. At West Lynne alone over 6,000 bushels were brought in during the first week in December, alone, in one year, averaging 80c. (3s. 4d.) per bushel. Flax is peculiarly suited to the Province, and so much is this felt that an English capitalist has started in Winnipeg an extensive linseed-oil mill. This fact and the demand for flax seed that must necessarily arise, will still further increase the area of its cultivation. It can only be raised successfully in a cool region, the warm climates of the south causing the bark to become brittle and hard, and the rapidity with which it there matures preventing the lint from obtaining consistency or tenacity. On account of their extremely favourable climate for this cereal, Manitoba and the North-West territories are likely to prove formidable rivals to northern Europe in its cultivation.

Shooting and Fishing.

There is excellent shooting everywhere in the woods and on the prairie, as may be seen by the following list of birds and animals to be found :—Small Game : Prairie chickens, ducks, geese, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, cranes, snipe, plover, rabbits, &c. ; Large Game : Moose, deer, antelope, buffalo, elk, and a large number of fur-bearing animals.

The rivers and lakes abound with the following fish :—Sturgeon of large size, white fish, pickerel, pike, bass, perch, suckers, sun-fish, gold eyes, carp, trout, and maskinonge.

Markets.

Small centres of trade are continually springing into existence wherever settlements take place, and these contain generally one or more stores where farmers can find a ready market for their produce. The stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not more than eight or ten miles apart, and the liberal course adopted by the railway company in dealing with persons willing to undertake the erection of elevators for the storage of wheat and other grains has led to the establishment of a large number of these warehouses along the line of the railway in Manitoba alone. These have a total capacity of over 1,500,000. and enable farmers to dispose of their grain at good prices almost at their doors. A glance at the map demonstrates that Manitoba,

via the Canadian Pacific Railway, will have closer connection with the seaboard than Minnesota, Dakota, or any of the more Western States now have with New York ; so so that the export of grain from the Canadian North-West at remunerative prices is assured. The very large influx of people, and the prosecution of railways and public works will, however, cause a great home demand for some years, and for a time limit the quantity for export.

Success of Settlers.

" Are you satisfied with the country, the climate, and the prospects ahead of you ?" This is, after all, the most crucial question. For what are enormous yields and substantial profits, if the country cannot be made a home—a resting place of comfort, of independence and of freedom ? There are, of course, drawbacks in the Canadian North-West, and in these pages the settlers speak their own minds fully on these points. But what country under the sun has not some drawbacks ? If so, it were indeed an earthly paradise. How will old England or bonnie Scotland stand in the matter of drawbacks ? The point is this:—Are the drawbacks of the Canadian North-West anything approaching in importance those under which I am now living ? Is the North-West a desirable place for settlement in my own peculiar circumstances ? Can I hope to live there with greater comfort and less anxiety for the future of myself and my children than in the old country ? No impartial reader will have difficulty in answering for himself by the aid of these pages.

In regard to the replies to this particular question, it should borne in mind that the Canadian North-West is an immense country. Its perfect development is naturally a work of some time. Railways have been during the past year or two built there at a rate perhaps unknown in human history, and the work still proceeds. But there must yet be districts without immediate contact with the iron horse, though another year may see these very districts the centre of a system as has been the experience in the past. It is of course natural that each farmer should want the railway running through his farm and even close to his own door. But such a thing is impossible even in long established Britain : how can it be expected in newly-settled Canada? It rests with each intending ettler to choose his own land ; there is still ample to be had with good railway facilities.

In answering the question, Are you satisfied with the country, the climate, and the prospects ahead of you ? 84 *farmers replied simply "Yes."* Following are the answers given by others. Their postal addresses are given on pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Name.	Answer.
Urton, W. S.....	Very well satisfied.
Yardley, H.....	Yes, I am quite satisfied. If I had more capttal. could make a fortune in a few years.
Hutchinson, A.....	Perfectly satisfied.

Name.	Answer.
Fisher, H	Settled in June, 1884 ; more residence is necessary to answer this question, but I think with capital a man will do well.
Field, E	Very.
Lawrence, J	I am well satisfied with the country and the climate.
Screech, J	Perfectly satisfied.
Upjohn, F	Yes, very.
Harward, F	Yes, fairly so.
Cameron, W. C	Yes, by all means.
Lothian, J	Perfectly satisfied with the country, and prospects are fair.
McGhee, J	Very. Prospects good.
Bruce, G	Satisfied.
Bell, C. J	Yes, very well.
Middleton, A	I am quite satisfied with the country, climate and future prospects.
Warnock, W	Yes. Except to go on a visit, I have no desire to go back to the Old Country.
Reid, A	Yes, I am perfectly satisfied, if only a little more railway facility in this district (Millford).
Fraser, John	Yes, perfectly contented and good prospects ahead.
Grang, J	Yes, if we had railway communication to this place (Cartwright).
Perley, W. D	Remarkably well. It is a most wonderful country, and with energy and perseverance skilfully directed a fortune can be made soon.
Kinnear, J. H	Well satisfied.
Miller, Solomon	I am well pleased with the country and climate, and if we had a railroad here (Alameda) I would be well pleased with my prospects.
Webster, A	Yes, fully.
McGill, G	Yes. So far as climate, it is more desirable than Great Britain or Ireland on the whole. Winter is clear, dry and healthy ; no need of umbrella, mud-boots or top-coat round home.
Grimmett, D. W	Well satisfied.
Purdy, T. F	Very much indeed. I think this will be a great country.
Davis, W. H	We require railway facilities in this place (Crystal City).
Rogers, T	Perfectly satisfied.
Smith, Wm	I am satisfied.
Downie, J	Perfectly satisfied, and would not go back to Ontario to farm if paid for it. There is not half the hard work here that there is in Ontario.
Kines, Wm	Satisfied with country and climate.
Ingram, W. A	I am. In this locality (Millford) we want a railroad, or a market where we can go there and back in one day.
Anderson, J	Certainly satisfied. All we want is railway facilities to this place.
Young, J. M. L	I am perfectly well satisfied.
McRae, R	Yes. you bet I am.
Oliver, T	Yes, I am, if we had railways through the county (Burnside).
Lang, R	Perfectly.
Sheppard, J	I am. Although 62 years of age I am determined to make this my home for the future, as it is a farming country.
Stevenson, F. W	Perfectly with all. Lovely weather is the rule here.
Armstrong, Geo	Yes, fully.
Deyell, J	I am, if we had branch railway here (Plum Creek, Souris).
Walker, J. C	Perfectly.
Robertson, P	I like the climate, the only drawback is the rather long winter.

Name.	Answer.
Blackwell, J.....	Am satisfied with the country and climate, but this country wants more railroads to make it prosperous.
Honor, T. R.....	I am satisfied with the climate and natural resources of the country and my own prospects ahead.
Hope, G.....	Well satisfied.
Malcolm, A.....	I have no reason to be dissatisfied. There are drawbacks here as well as in other countries, but I know of no place where I can go to better myself.
Pollock, Jno.....	I am very well satisfied in every respect.
Reed, E. J	Well pleased.
McGregory, D.....	No.
Powers, C. F.....	Three sons and myself all well satisfied with the country.
Rutherford J. (J.P.)	I am, and have great confidence in the future of the country.
Carter, T.....	Right well.
Bobier, E.....	I consider it ahead of Ontario for farming and health. I am well pleased with the country, or I would not be here if I was not.
Little, Jas	Yes ; I find this country ahead of Ontario and better for crops and stock.
McKirick, W.....	The country and climate are better than I expected ; the scarcity of timber and railroad facilities are drawbacks to this part (Crystal City).
Taylor, W	Satisfied.
Warren, R. J	Yes, as I was worth 80*l.* when I came, and now I am worth 1,400*l.*
McKnight, R.....	Perfectly satisfied and prospects are good.
Troyer, C.....	I am, with one exception, railway facilities to this place (Alameda).
Vandervoort, G.....	I am well satisfied with everything, even to the C.P.R.
Wood, J. H.....	Perfectly.
Chambers, S. W.....	Yes, more than satisfied.
Baily, Z.....	Perfectly satisfied.
Little, J.....	Perfectly satisfied.
Rlack, G. R.....	The country and climate can't be beaten : the prospects are fair.
McCroquodale, C.T.C.	Entirely so.
Wright & Sons.....	Well satisfied.
Whitney, C.....	I am well satisfied.
McLennan, T.....	Yes, very well satisfied with the country, climate and prospects, if we only get the railway to this place (Asessippi).
McKenzie, D	I am well satisfied.
Fraser, D. D.....	Certainly.
Gilmour, H. C	I am very well satisfied with the counntry.
Drew, W. D.....	I am well satisfied, and have unbounded faith in the future of the country.
McKellar, D.....	Satisfied.
Hartney, J. H.....	Perfectly, if we had a branch railway to this place (Souris).
Ogletree, F	I am well satisfied with the country, the climate and prospects ahead, I would not change under any consideration.
Harris, Jas.....	Yes, very much.
Smart, G.....	Yes, if we had a market and railroad here (Holland).
Shirk, J. M.....	Personally not exactly, as I have been rather unfortunate in losing animals, &c., but think the general prospects are good.
McAskie, Jas	Very well ; the winter is pretty cold ; the spring, summer, and fall are delightful.
Osborne, D.....	Very well satisfied.
Harrison, D. H.....	Very much, would not leave.
Chester, A.....	I am well pleased with the country, the climate is good, and I am sure this must be a grand country yet.

Name.	Answer.
Bonesteel, C. H	Very well satisfied as yet.
Nugent, A. J.....	All right, if change in Government policy, still I am a good Conservative.
Obee, F.....	I am well satisfied.
Anderson. George	I am thoroughly satisfied with the country and climate, and my prospects are good.
Kenny, D. W.....	Perfectly satisfied at present.
McDougall, A. G.....	With the country decidedly, but want a little more capital in my business.
Muirhead, T.....	I am quite satisfied.
Barnes, F. A.....	Yes, and prospects are good ahead.
Lambert, W. M.....	Yes, they are all that can be desired.
Bowes, J.....	Most decidedly.
Champion, W. M	This country has done well for me.
Boulding, G. W.....	Very much.
Tate, J.....	Am satisfied with country and climate.
McMurty, T.....	I am satisfied with the country.
McCaughey, J. S.....	Yes, I am ; all we want is a railroad to this part (Alameda).
Taylor, Wm.....	Well satisfied.
Stevenson, G. B.....	Yes, well satisfied.
Wagner, W. (M.P.P.)	Yes, very much.
Heaslip, J. J.....	Yes, perfectly, if we had a railroad here (Alameda) ; otherwise no.
Nelson, R.....	As to country and climate, yes ; as to my own present prospects, no.
McIntosh, A.....	I have no reason to complain.
Stirton, J.....	Quite satisfied with the country and climate, but want free trade in lumber and machinery, and the Hudson Bay Railway.
Bolton, F	Yes, winters are a little too long ; but think this country equal to any.
Morton, T. L	Most decidedly so.
Campbell, R.....	Yes, if the Government would see fit to remove the duty off implements. I think it would be all right.
Cox, J. T.....	Yes, well satisfied.
Sifton, A. L.....	Perfectly satisfied with country and climate. The only drawbacks are want of additional shipping facilities, and high tariff on implements.
McDonell, D	Yes, very satisfied.
Wilson, Jas.....	With the country and climate, yes.
Kemp, J	Yes, the country and climate are first-class.
Paynter. J. E	Not entirely.
McGee, T.....	I am. I came to the country without any experience, and am well satisfied with it.
Heaney, J.....	I am very well satisfied.
McEwan, D.....	Yes, perfectly.
Slater, C. B.....	Yes, perfectly.
Frazer, J. S.....	Yes, if we had a railroad here (Beulah).
Connerson, J	Yes, I feel happy, and all my family, six sons, four daughters, and twenty grandchildren. All in Manitoba ; all well and happy.
Rawson, J.....	With the country and climate, yes.
Nickell, W.....	Fairly well satisfied with the country.
Harris, A. B.....	I am, if we get railway accommodation here (Beulah).
Bartley, N.....	Yes, providing we can get market and railroad facilities here (Wattsview.)
Chambers, W.....	If I were not satisfied I would have left long ago.
Paynter, W, D.....	Yes, if we get railway accommodation here (Beulah).
Hayter, W.H	Yes, quite satisfied.

Name.	Answer.
Parr, J. E.....	Yes, very well.
Wright, C.....	The country is all right, but we want more railways in this part (Beaconsfield).
Garratt and Ferguson..	Quite satisfied, if we can get our grain sold at satisfactory price.
McLane, A. M.....	I have faith in the whole country.
MeLean, J. A.....	I am satisfied with all of them.
Bedford, J.....	I should like it better if December, January and February were warmer.
Todd, P. R.....	Well satisfied. Only objection is a little too hard frost; storms are nothing like I expected.
Boldrick, R.....	I do not know where I could better myself.
Tulloch, A.....	Perfectly satisfied.
Speers, A. R.....	Yes, perfectly.
Cafferata and Jefferd...	Certainly.
Connell, R.....	Satisfied with the country and climate.
Cox, W. T.....	Yes. Our only drawback is the lack of local railway facilities (Milford).

The Class of Settlers now in the North-West.—The great number of settlers come from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, Ontario contributing by far the largest proportion, composed principally of the very flower of her agricultural population. The arrivals from Europe are principally English, Scotch, and Irish, including tenant farmers, labourers, servants and others, most of whom readily adapt themselves to their new life. There are also a good number of Germans and Scandinavians, hard-working, law-abiding citizens, whose co-patriots have proved themselves to be among the most valuable settlers in the United States. Some settlers are contributed by the American Union, a small portion being repatriated French-Canadians, principally from the State of Massachusetts, and the balance, farmers and farmers' sons, almost entirely from the Western States, while there is also a large settlement of Russians, Mennonites, and Icelandics, who are now comfortably settled, contented and prosperous, the last-named having formed an Icelandic settlement at Big Island, Lake Winnipeg. The French-Canadians settled along the Red River, who emigrated from Boston and other cities of the New England States of America, are reported to be in good circumsances, and, their crops having yielded largely, their prospects are excellent. Speaking generally, the people of the North-West are highly respectable, orderly, and law-abiding.

Farm Labour.—It is difficult to give definite information on this point. There is no doubt it has been high, especially during harvest time, when there is a great demand for men to take in the crops, but the very large number of people going into the country during the past few seasons has tended materially to reduce the scale of wages. One point should be remembered—that the farmer in Manitoba, with his immense yield and fair prices, can afford to pay a comparatively high rate of wages, and still find his farming very profitable.

Churches.—The utmost religious liberty prevails everywhere in Canada. Churches of nearly all denominations exist and are in a flourishing condition, and where

a settlement is not large enough to support a regular church, there are always visiting clergymen to do the duty.

Schools.—Means of education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. The poor and middle classes can send their children to free schools, where excellent education is given ; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy for all. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada. It is on the separate school system, and receives not only a very considerable grant from the local government, but there are also two sections in each township set apart by the Dominion Government, the proceeds of which, when sold are applied to the support of schools. There is a superintendent to each section, and teachers are required to pass a rigid examination before they are appointed. A high class of education is therefore administered.

Municipal Government.—There is a very perfect system of municipal government throughout the Dominion. The North-West country is divided into municipalities as fast as settlement progresses sufficiently to warrant it. These municipal organisations take charge of roads and road repairs—there being no toll charges—and regulate the local taxation of roads, for schools, and other purposes, so that every man directly votes for the taxes he pays ; and all matters of a local nature are administered by the reeve and council, who are each year elected by the people of the district. This system of responsibility, from the municipal representative up to the General Government, causes everywhere a feeling of contentment and satisfaction, the people with truth believing that no system of government could give them greater freedom.

Last Words of Settlers.

The last request made of settlers in the course of the enquiries dealt with in this pamphlet was that they would supply such information as they might "deem desirable to place the Canadian North-West before the world in its true position as an agricultural country and a land suitable for successful settlement." Space will allow of the publication of but a very few here.

C. H. Bonesteel, of Pheasant Plain, Kenlis, P. O , Assiniboia, N.W.T., says :—"I consider this country a grand field for emigration for all that are homeless and farmless, not only in the old country, but in Ontario. Why, I know of hundreds where I come from that are working for daily and monthly wages, who, if they only knew or could be persuaded what this country is, or the chances that there are here for them to get a home of their own, they would come at once. Even if they only took a homestead, 160 acres, which they get for 10 dollars (£2), it would make them a good farm and home, which they can never hope to get where they are. This is my honest belief."

Messrs. Campior Brothers, per R. E. Campior, who omit to forward their Manitoba address, say :—"This country is surer and safer for a man with either small or large capital, being less liable to flood and drought than any part of the Western States of America, speaking from experience. Intending settlers on landing should first know how to work and drive a team and stick to it, and they are bound to succeed."

WILLIAM WAGNER, M.P.P., of Woodlands, Ossowa, Manitoba, writes :—"Very few inhabitants have visited Manitoba and North West as myself. I have seen the settler in his first year, and again after three and four years, and what a difference. The first year much misery, then again comfort. I have seen a good many English settlers in the first year ; they are a great deal disappointed ; but, after they have been accustomed to our ways, they are happy and contented. We have in Woodlands about thirty English families who had but little, and they belong to-day to our best of farmers, and with us we have never heard of any discontent."

JAMES CONNERSON, of Minnewashta, Manitoba, writes thus :—" Keep back from whisky, contract no debts, sign no notes, stick hard at work for two years, and be up and at it. If one has no means, work out with a farmer for a time ; pay as you go along. That is my humble advice to all intending settlers. I know hundreds of very decent people in Glasgow (Scotland), also in Holland, who would be thankful to come out here and get a homestead free."

JAMES LITTLE, Postmaster, of Oak River, Manitoba, says :—" This is the best country in the world for settlers to come to ; for instance, they can get their land for nearly nothing, and in three years be worth between 4,000 and 5,000 dollars (£800 to £1,000) just in the rise of the price of the land ; besides, he can raise all the stock he requires, perhaps the same amount or more. There is not much work to do, it can be done with machinery, and a man that is fond of sport can shoot all the fowl he wants, I can kill hundreds of all sorts of wild fowl here, geese ducks, prairie chickens, snipe and wild turkeys in abundance.

THOMAS CARTER, of Woodlands, Manitoba, says :—" The Canadian North-West needs no vindication. It will soon be as well known to the world as is the Rock of Gibralter. As for the cold, I have been more miserably cold on the heights of Shorncliffe, Kent, (England), than I ever have been in the North-West. Of course a man may allow himself to freeze to death if he chooses, or if he is standing near a fire he may allow himself to burn if he chooses—it's all a matter of taste."

G. A. CAMERON, of Indian Head, N.W.T., writes :—"As good a place as a man can find if he has plenty of money and brains, or if he has no money, but muscle and pluck. Send as many here as you can and they will bless you for it."

WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Beulah, P.O., Man., says :—"Settlers should be used to labour with their hands without kid gloves, unless provided with ample means. The grumblers here are composed of men raised idle at home, who have not means to carry it out here. Laboring men and hired girls coming out with those that hire them do not want to be bound for any length of time, as wages rule much higher here than in the old countries."

CHRISTIAN TROYER, of Sec. 22, T 2, R 2, W 2, Alameda, Assiniboia, N.W.T., says: —"I should advise intending settlers to encumber themselves as little as possible with extras, with the exception of clothing, and be cautious on their arrival to husband their resources. As I claim to be a successful north-wester I would be pleased and most happy to give advice and information to intending settlers free."

J. R. NIFF, of Moosonim, N.W.T., states :—"The fact that I settled shows that I had confidence in the country, and after two seasons' experience I am more than satisfied. As a grain-growing country I believe, with proper cultivation and energy, it cannot be exceeded."

GEORGE VANDERVOORT, of Alexandria, Man., says :—" I consider Manitoba or the North-West is the proper place for a man to go to get a home with ease."

GEORGE H. WOOD, of Birtle, Man., writes :—"Speaking from what I know as one of the leaders of one hundred and fifty in this locality, I don't know a single instance of a sober, industrious person who has not benefitted by coming here, and I do know of many who always lived "from hand to mouth" in Ontario, who are getting rich. All we require is a railway to get on well, and all get rich. Farming pays here, the Farmers' Union grumblers to the contrary notwithstanding."

S. W. CHAMBERS, of Wattsview, P.O., Man., writes thus:—" After more than five years' experience in this country, I am satisfied that no other country in the world can approach the Canadian North-West as a field for agricultural productions. And to the man who is willing to rough it first and to roll up his sleeves and work for two or three years, it offers a comfortable independence in a very few years, with very little capital expenditure."

G. R. BLACK, of Wellwood, County Norfolk, Manitoba, says :—" This country is the best place for a man with a small capital to make a home that I have seen, and I have been through eight states of the United States, and I have seen nothing to compare to this Canadian North-West. I would advise settlers coming from Europe to bring nothing but clothes and bedding and light materials. I would say in explanation that I have raised as high as 40 bushels of wheat and 75 of oats, but that is not the rule."

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SUPPLEMENTARY.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS.

Mr. A. R. Speers, of Griswold, Manitoba, writes on 6th September, 1884:—"I consider this the greatest grain producing country in the world without any exception, and as I have handled considerable stock here I know that to pay well. Last spring I sold one stable of cattle for 100 dollars (£20) per head for butchering. My sheep have paid well. Milch cows do very well, and also poultry, and in fact everything I have tried. No man need fear this country for producing anything except tropical fruit."

Mr. P. R. Todd, of Griswold, Manitoba, writes on 12th September, 1884:—"I believe that any man who is willing to work, no matter how small his means, can improve his circumstances financially in this country, and there is a good chance for a man of means or large capital to run business on a large scale profitably.

Mr. W. H. Hayter, of Alameda, Assiniboia, N. W. T., writes on 16th September, 1884:—"A single man can come here and farm on a small capital, say 500 dollars (£100). I have a family of six boys to start. We are well satisfied with the prospects ahead."

Mr. James Rawson, of Mountain City, Sec. 16, Township 2, R. 6, W., Manitoba, writes on 13th September, 1884:—"Persons coming to this Province should have 500 dollars (£100) in cash to start with; not but what a person can get along with less, as I have done, but it is difficult. Magnificent country for persons who have plenty of money. Climate healthy, water good, plenty of game."

Mr. Thomas McGee, of Burnside, Manitoba, writes on 19th September, 1884:—"I think that the Canadian North-West is well for industrious hard working people, either laborers, farmers or mechanics. I was a mechanic before I came here, and am satisfied that the country is a good one for people that want to make homes for themselves."

Mr. John Kemp, of Austin, Manitoba, writes on 7th September, 1884:—"The soil is immensely rich, and will raise large crops for a long time without manure. I am a Canadian by birth, and have travelled over a good part of the States and Canada, and, all things considered, I have seen no part of America to equal this country for agricultural purposes."

Mr. Thomas L. Morton, of Gladstone, Manitoba, writes on 8th September, 1884:—"My land is all brush, which I consider the best in the end, but more labour. I have twenty acres dark loam, sown with Timothy, red top and clover; 25 head of stock, and 50 acres of crop, which pays far better than 100 acres of crop. Pigs pay well. Native hops grow well."

Mr. Robert Campbell, Bridge Creek P. O., Manitoba, writes on 15th September, 1884:—"My opinion is that any man with, say, from 500 to 1,000 dollars (£100 to £200) and energy to go to work, will have no difficulty in making a comfortable home for himself and family."

Mr. John T. Cox, Box 44, Rapid City, Manitoba, writes on 12th September, 1884:—"As an agricultural country it is a splendid one—that is the crops must be put in early,, and then they will do all right."

Mr. DUNCAN McDONELL, Baie St. Paul, Manitoba, writes on 19th September, 1884:—"The Canadian North-West, if once settled, will be and is the best agricultural country of all I have travelled through."

Mr. JOSHUA ELLIOTT, of Sourisburg, Manitoba, writes on 7th September, 1884:—"I think the Canadian North-West is one of the best farming countries in the world, and would think that many in the British isles, with tact and energy, might do well here. This is a very poor country for those who will not work."

Mr. W. W. McDONALD, Fleming, North-West Territory, writes on 9th September, 1884:—"I consider this country the best in the world for all classes of farmers. For the capitalist, plenty of room and safe returns; and the man of limited capital, to secure a good home and be independent. I have given you a true statement of my own experience. You have my address above, and persons wanting information by sending a stamped envelope I will answer it, and give them the benefit of all my experience."

Mr. SAMUEL DAY, Sec. 34, T. 13, R. 30, Fleming, N. W. T., writes on 18th September, 1884:—"I should like to see the emigration agents go more into the farming districts of England, and induce more farm laborers to come to this country. I would suggest Devonshire, as labor is plentiful there and wages low. I am afraid some of those city people will not make good settlers, and hence have a bad effect by writing home bad accounts. I am satisfied this is one of the best countries for an industrious man with energy."

BOLTON, FERRIS, of Calf Mountain, Manitoba, says:—"I firmly believe that this country has advantages over all others for growing grain and raising stock, and would advise all young men who have not made a start, and all tenant farmers with limited capital to come here—that is if they have perseverance to rough it for a few years"

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE WEST

VIA

OWEN SOUND

AND THE

SPLENDID STEAMSHIPS

of the Company on Lake Superior, will be resumed on the opening of navigation.

It is fully expected that the

ALL RAIL ROUTE

north of Lake Superior will be open for traffic in May next, and a first-class through train service from Montreal established.

Information in regard to rates for settlers and their effects will be furnished upon application to GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst. Genl. Passenger Agent, Montreal; or to D. McNICOLL, General Passenger Agent, Ontario Division, Toronto.

MONTREAL, APRIL 1ST, 1885.

TAKE THE NEW

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE

BETWEEN

TORONTO, OTTAWA AND MONTREAL,

AND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

This thoroughly built and splendidly equipped line, which was only opened for traffic in August, 1884, has already earned a reputation for comfort and regular time that few lines in America have ever reached, and none until after many years of operation. In the construction of this line the utmost care was taken with every detail, and nothing was left undone to make it what it was intended by its projectors to be, **the very best new line ever constructed on the American Continent.**

TRACK AND BRIDGES.

The cuttings are unusually wide and thoroughly drained; the embankments are very wide and solid; the bridges, resting on first-class masonry, are of steel, and of twice the ordinary strength; the rails are of the best steel, manufactured under rigid inspection, and are laid with angle splices of double strength; the ties are large and closely laid, and the track is ballasted with the best materials.

EQUIPMENT.

The new line is equipped with the finest Passenger, Sleeping and Parlor Cars in the world. The wheels used under all the passenger rolling stock are of Krupp steel, 40 inches in diameter, not one of which has ever failed; the axles are of steel and of the full size of the iron axles used on other lines. The car bodies are strongly framed to meet any contingency, and are wider and higher than those of any other railway. Both first and second class cars are designed to secure uniform warmth combined with perfect ventilation in winter and an abundance of cool air with freedom from dust in summer, and the cars of no other line can compare with them in these respects, nor in strength, elegance and comfort.

THE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS

are owned and operated by the Company, and no expense has been spared to make them perfect. They are finished outside with polished mahogany and their interiors with their rich carvings and beautiful fittings are beyond comparison. The berths are wider and longer than in other sleeping cars. The curtains, blankets and linen, made expressly for the Company, are of the finest quality.

SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

are run on this line instead of the ordinary second class cars. They are handsomely finished in light woods, on the general plan of ordinary sleeping cars. They are bright and pleasant, and so comfortable that they are largely used by first-class passengers in making short trips. **No extra charge is made in these Cars.**

TIME.

The trains of this line are run sharply on time. The through trains make very few stops, and no annoying delays are permitted to occur at stations. All freight trains are kept well out of the way of passenger trains, and **no train is permitted to follow a passenger train from a station until it has passed the next station ahead.** This is the only line in America where this rule is in force.

SAFETY.

Every appliance of proven value, calculated to secure safety, has been adopted on this line without regard to cost These are too numerous to mention, but they include an elaborate guard system at all bridges, Cooke's patent safety switch at all turn-outs from the main track—the only safety switch in use in Canada, and the only one known that will with certainty prevent derailment from a misplaced switch Especial care has been taken to make the heating apparatus on trains entirely safe, and the oil used in lighting the cars is manufactured expressly for the Company, and is safer even than candles, while it affords a most brilliant light.

CIVILITY AND ATTENTION.

The civility and attention of the employees of the Company are spoken of by every traveller on the line. The cleanliness of cars and stations is also noticed. These two points are, next to safety, most carefully watched by the management.

SCENERY.

Some of the finest scenery in Canada is found along this line It varies from beautiful to magnificent, and is nowhere uninteresting. Broad fields and rocks and lakes and forests are passed in succession. The beautiful Ottawa River is on one side or the other from Carleton Junction to Montreal. A fine view of the picturesque Parliament Buildings at Ottawa is obtained from the passing trains, and the line crosses directly over the magnificent falls of the Lievre of Buckingham.